FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 OCTOBER 1986

Iraq-Iran War

Iran's claims that its forces penetrated 150 km inside Iraq and destroyed oil installations in Kirkuk are "false allegations and exaggerations," the Iraqi information minister asserted in a statement reported by INA, and he stressed that the Kirkuk oil installations are safe. Foreign journalists visited Kirkuk to ascertain that the oil installations are working normally, INA noted, and an Iraqi oil official stressed that oil production at Kirkuk has not decreased by even one barrel.

The Iraqi statements on Kirkuk followed announcements by Tehran radio and IRNA that Iranian commandos and Iraqi Kurdish rebels had attacked and destroyed Kirkuk's oil installations during the night of 10 October. A communique broadcast by the radio said that targets destroyed in the attack included the oil refinery, a power station, three other oil and gas plants, a television center, three SAM bases, and a building housing members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, an Iranian opposition group based in Iraq. Iranian Revolution Guards and peshmergas of the Patriotic Union of Iraqi Kurdistan used "new guerrilla methods" in the attack, which inaugurated a new round of military operations inside Iraqi territory, the communique stated. Revolution Guards commander Mohsen Reza'i commented on the operation in an interview broadcast by the radio, stating that the attacking force surrounded Kirkuk "from night until morning," firing some 3,000 shells and rockets at the refinery and air base. An Iranian military spokesman cited by IRNA said the attack was designed to disrupt Iraq's oil exports and prevent it from "overproduction."

In the wake of the claimed attack on Kirkuk, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi planes raided "the very important Shiraz refineries" 12 October, setting on fire "the last Iranian refinery which so far had not been harmed by our blows." The communique said that other Iraqi planes attacked a chemicals and ammunition factory in Esfahan in order to inflict more damage and prevent repair work at the plant, which was previously attacked in September. IRNA reported that six civilians were killed and 40 were wounded in the Iraqi air raids, and a military spokesman cited by the agency warned that Iran would shell Basra in retaliation. INA subsequently noted that Iran had resumed the bombardment of Basra, stating that 12 civilians were killed and 16 were injured by the "savage Iranian shelling."

In another development, IRNA announced that Iranian troops killed or wounded at least 1,000 Iraqi troops in a 14 October "surprise attack" in the Qasr-e Shirin area. The Iranians recaptured a strategic border height during the 3-hour battle, IRNA said. In the Gulf, Iraqi planes hit another "large maritime target" 11 October, according to an Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses. IRNA stated that Iran repulsed an Iraqi attempt to land troops on the Al-Bakr oil platform 13 October.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad denied that Syria abets terrorism, asserting that although such accusations are aimed at changing his country's "militant political line" against Israel, there will be no compromise over any matter related to "our usurped rights," in an interview with *Time* magazine carried by SANA. Regarding Lebanon, the president said that Syria's presence serves to resist U.S.-supported "Israeli terrorism" and to help achieve "reconciliation."

The official paper *Al-Ba'th* warned in a commentary quoted by Damascus radio that talk of the urgent need for peace by the United States, Israel, and Egypt is a cover for "accurately planned" and "serious" military action threatening all Arab countries.

Iran's Islamic Revolution Guard Corps minister was received by President al-Asad in a meeting attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and other officials, according to reports from Damascus radio and IRNA. Al-Asad pledged Syria's support for the Islamic Republic, the Iranian agency noted.

Meanwhile, the Paris-based Palestinian magazine *Al-Yawm Al-Sabi'* said that the "Iranian Islamic Revolution Fighters Organization" was responsible for kidnapping the Syrian diplomat in Tehran 2 October, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. The act was a warning to Syria not to change its stance on the Gulf war or to work for the release of Western hostages in Lebanon.

Lebanon

The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported that the situation in Al-Rashidiyah camp was calm over the weekend, adding that Amal Movement and Palestinian representatives took part in further talks on measures to implement the cease-fire agreement signed in Damascus. Meanwhile, Amal leader Nabih Birri visited the Syrian capital, where he declared that the ongoing contacts have resulted in a "final solution" to the question of the Palestinian camps near Tyre, the radio noted.

In East Beirut, a Lebanese Army soldier was killed when shooting broke out at a funeral 12 October, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon stated. Beirut radio said the clash was the result of an argument between the Lebanese Army and gunmen from the Lebanese Forces.

Kuwait

Kuwait will not bow to pressure to release "terrorists" in exchange for Western hostages in Lebanon, a senior security official told the paper *Al-Qabas* in remarks cited by KUNA. Terming Kuwait's stand "firm and principled," the official noted that his country has no objection to receiving UK churchman

Terry Waite but will not discuss the prisoner issue with him, the Bahraini agency WAKH reported.

Israel

Jerusalem radio announced that Yitzhaq Shamir would not present his new government to the Knesset 14 October because of continuing disputes between the Alignment and the Likud over new appointments. The two sides will continue negotiations on disputed issues, which include the reappointment of Yitzhaq Moda'i, a Likud minister who was dismissed by Shim'on Peres in April 1986.

Sudan

The relief airlift Operation Rainbow began on 12 October as supplies were flown south, SUNA reported, noting that two planeloads arrived in Juba and another in the Zairian city of Isiro for transport north.

The Khartoum paper *Al-Ummah* claimed SPLA leader John Garang is in an Addis Ababa hospital recuperating from a shoulder wound suffered in an internecine dispute, according to SUNA.

Libya

Libya has inflicted political, moral and ethical defeat on the United States, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a speech broadcast by Tripoli radio. In his address to a women's military college during a tour of the coastal fortification works, Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that morale is high and praised the vanguard role played by Libya's women military.

During his inspection tour Al-Qadhdhafi received Burkinabe leader Captain Thomas Sankara along the Gulf of Sidra, JANA reported. Sankara, who was en route home from Moscow, told JANA that he briefed Al-Qadhdhafi on the cooperation between the USSR and the "Jamahiriyah of Burkina" and affirmed the relations of mutual friendship and solidarity.

In response to Italy's formal protest of Al-Qadhdhafi's remarks in his 7 October speech, the Foreign Liaison Bureau summoned the Italian ambassador and presented a 6-point reply, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. While affirming Libya's position as stated by Col al-Qadhdhafi, the reply stressed Libya's demand for reparations and urged Italy not to create obstacles to cooperation for peace and security in the Mediterranean. In a related development, talks between a delegation from the Italian Foreign Ministry's Ecomomic Affairs Department and Libyan experts began in Tripoli. The head of the Italian delegation told JANA that he has instructions to expand and develop economic ties.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak denied "tendentious rumors" that the government plans to raise the prices of basic commodities or lift the subsidy in December, in remarks cited by MENA. Mubarak said he would make no "snap decisions" that might cause economic collapse, adding that he will never accede to "unsuitable" IMF demands.

"Massive development and upgrading" of the armed forces is underway according to plan and despite the ecomomic crisis, a high-level military official said in remarks reported by MENA. He noted that the delivery of 40 F-16's is part of an "ambitious plan" to improve Egyptian weapons systems.

Commenting on the PLO's position in Tunisia, Palestinian officials cited by Kuwait's *Al-Qabas* 9 October disclosed that only the official PLO headquarters, its political department, and its information department remain in Tunis, staffed by around 400 officials. Tunisia has not asked the PLO to leave, the report said, but certain Tunisian organs are making Palestinians feel unwelcome in Tunis. *Al-Qabas* also quoted a "high-level Arab source" who spoke of a "strong trend" in the PLO leadership urging the organization to abandon the idea of having a fixed headquarters in any Arab capital.

Iran

Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi and his delegation began talks with SED Secretary General Erich Honecker and other GDR officials in Berlin on 13 October, Tehran radio reported.

DRA

The partial withdrawal of Soviet troops testifies to the DRA's increased ability to defend the revolution's gains, PDPA General Secretary Najibullah commented in remarks cited by Moscow radio, adding that the PDPA is making every effort to strengthen the DRA Armed Forces.

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PLO Executive Committee Meets in Baghdad

JN121933 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1820 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Under brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and in the presence of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, the PLO Executive Committee met in Baghdad this morning.

At another meeting, the PLO Executive Committee discussed developments in the Palestinian arena and the situation in the Palestinian camps, which are being exposed to a hostile new onslaught to eliminate them. The Executive Committee also reviewed the situation in the occupied homeland, the escalation of the enemy's policy of coercion and aggression against the steadfast masses there, and its attempts to peddle the autonomy rule conspiracy.

The PLO Executive Committee greeted our people's steadfastness in the face of the enemy and its liquidatory schemes. It also praised our people's strong rallying around the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative and the leader of their national struggle. The PLO Executive Committee stressed its determination to confront any attempt to undermine the PLO or create alternatives to it.

The PLO Executive Committee also praised the steadfastness of our valiant people in the Lebanese camps, stressing that it will continue to bolster this steadfastness to achieve stability and security for our people's camps in Lebanon, deter the conspirators, and stop their hideous schemes to liquidate the entire Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

The PLO Executive Committee reviewed the internal Palestinian situation and the efforts to bolster national unity within the PLO framework. It reiterated its greetings to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative in this regard. It called on all the Palestinian factions to respond to the national unity call and to confront obstacles that are being placed by some known Arab sides to hamper the progress of national unity.

The PLO Executive Committee discussed several organizational and administrative issues and made several decisions on them.

Meeting Ends

JN131932 Bagdhad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Under brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and in the presence of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, the PLO Executive Committee has ended its meetings in Baghdad. The meetings were held 11-12 October. The PLO Executive Committee discussed all aspects of the political stand and several organizational and adminstrative matters. The committee also discussed the overall state of affairs in the occupied homeland and paid special attention to the serious conspiracy the Zionist enemy seeks to impose on our Palestinian people — the so-called normalization attempts, which go by various names.

The PLO Executive Committee also studied the developments in Lebanon in light of the fierce attacks by the Zionist enemy's agents against the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, particularly in the Tyre area, with the direct participation of the Zionist enemy. The PLO Executive Committee also discussed the unity efforts under way to entrench the unity of the Palestinian factions, efforts that are taking place on the basis of the national constants acknowledged by the PLO Central Council.

The PLO Executive Committee studied international political developments, particularly those pertaining to the Middle East and the Palestinian cause.

The PLO Executive Committee also heard reports by brother leader Abu 'Ammar and by its members on the activities and the contacts with the brothers and friends on the international level.

The PLO Executive Committee adopted the draft budget adn sanctioned the use of its provisions for 1986-87 as recommended by the Palestine National Fund.

PLO Supports Efforts To Hold Mideast Conference

NC131551 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] An official Palestinian source in Cairo said today that the PLO supports the ongoing efforts to form a preparatory committee for the proposed international conference on peace in the Middle East. The source added that the PLO is currently studying all the proposals that have been made regarding the formation of this committee and its method of operation.

The Palestinian source went on to say that the PLO reserves the right to take part in the proposed international peace conference and in the preparatory committee on an equal footing with the other parties involved in the regional conflict. The source noted that the inclusion of any interested party in the work of the preparatory committee, when this body is composed of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, would dictate PLO participation. It would take part in its capacity as the fully qualified representative of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian cause, which is at the heart of the regional dispute.

AL-QABAS on PLO-Tunisian Ties, Headquarters Site

JN112124 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 9 Oct 86 p 19

[Text] Paris — A high-Level Arab source told *Al-Qabas* there is a strong trend within the PLO leadership calling for abandoning the idea of fixing a headquarters for the PLO leadership in a certain Arab capital, as is the case now. The source added that discussion is rife among senior Palestinian officials on choosing an alternative PLO headquarters as a result of recent negative developments in Palestinian-Tunisian relations. The source noted that at least five Arab countries have so far agreed to house the PLO headquarters. Amid the current debate, a trend has appeared calling for abandoning a fixed PLO headquarters in an Arab capital. They say the PLO headquarters can be a mobile, unfixed one. This will obviate many problems, both in the PLO's Arab relations and its stands on Arab issues and in facilitating communications.

The source told *Al-Qabas* that no decision has yet been made on this issue and that the final decision is largely contingent on meetings to be held between Palestinian and Tunisian officials this week to define the future of Tunisian-Palestinian ties and to clarify problems that beset these relations. Within this context, *Al-Qabas* has obtained from well-informed Arab sources all documents concerning Tunisian-Palestinian relations and new information in this regard, which can be summarized as follows:

1. There is no denying there is a crisis between Tunisian authorities and the PLO, though this crisis is being downplayed because the two sides are careful not to bring the situation to a head in an official manner. The crisis was preciptated a few weeks ago when Tunisian authorities took a number of measures against Palestinians and the PLO without informing the PLO leadership of these measures or their reasons. The Tunisian authorities had not expressed to the PLO leadership their displeasure at this or that Palestinian behavior.

A senior Palestinian official told *Al-Qabas*: The Tunisian Government does not want to tell the Palestinians and their leadership to go, but certain Tunisian organs are behaving in such a manner as to make the Palestinians feel they are not wanted and that it is better to look for some other place. The Palestinian official added: More than one Tunisian official told us recently that Tunis still supports the Palestinian cause and rights. The Tunisian Government has so far not officially asked the PLO to leave Tunisia, but Tunisian organs are making Palestinians and PLO officials feel that they are not wanted in Tunis.

2. There are definite examples of these measures. The Tunisian authorities refused to renew the passports of a great number of Palestinian officials and citizens. A senior Fatah official has been hesitant to renew his passport to avoid the Tunisian Government's refusal and the subsequent escalation of the crisis. A large number of Palestinians have not been allowed to return to Tunisia lately. For example, 45 Palestinian families who had been living in Tunisia were prevented from returning after spending holidays in some Arab countries. Palestinians living in Tunisia have been systematically subjected to searches.

3. A prominent Palestinian official stressed to *Al-Qabas* the PLO had moved out of Tunisia anything remotely connected with military or security matters. Only the official PLO headquarters, its Political Department, and its Information Department remain in Tunis. According to the official, there are at present 400 Palestinian cadres with their families in Tunisia, making the the number of Palestinians living in Tunisia 1,000, as opposed to 7,000 to 8,000 when they arrived from Beirut in 1982. He adds only five or six high-ranking Palestinian officials are regularly present in Tunis. Others have moved to other Arab capitals.

4. There is an unexpressed Palestinian annoyance with these Tunisian measures. Informed Palestinian sources point out that in the 4 years the PLO has been in Tunisia, it has not interfered with Tunisian domestic affairs. Neither has the PLO had any dealings other than with the Tunisian state and regime or made any agreement or alliance with an anti-Tunisian leader or organization. Furthermore, the PLO has respected Tunisian legal authorities, making sure it did not embarrass them in any way. The anti- Palestinian measures, therefore, caught the PLO by surprise.

Meanwhile, *Al-Qabas* has learned from informed Western sources that some Western countries immediately concerned with the Middle East, including France, would prefer that the PLO headquarters, leaders, and main offices remain in Tunis rather than move to an Arab country or countries.

Where are Tunisian-Palestinian relations headed? This question was put to a prominent Palestinian official who said: We must wait for the outcome of meetings to be held during this week or next week between Tunisian and Palestinian officials. Discussions during the meeting will be frank and open, and it is hoped they will produce and understanding on continuing normal relations in keeping with the Palestinian people's interests and the Tunisian officials' eagerness to support the Paelstinian cause and other Arab causes. For its part, the PLO is prepared to cooperate with Tunisian authorities to the fullest possible extent and hooes no definitive decisions will be made on the Palestinian presence in Tunisia.

The Palestinian official would not confirm recent reports that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is angry and will return to Tunis only after the crisis with Tunisia has been resolved. The Palestinian official added, however: We hope what has happened is nothing more than a transient affair.

'Arafat on PLO Transfer, West Bank Appointments

JN101304 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has said the organization's military command was transferred to Baghdad and Sanaa a long time ago. Speaking to reporters in Kuwait where he has been visiting, 'Arafat indicated that the decision to move the PLO's military command from Tunisia to Iraq and the YAR was made more than 1 year ago in the wake of the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis in last October.

Meanwhile, an informed Palestinian source in Amman has said the PLO has decided to move some of its institutions in Tunisia to Sudan, Iraq, and the YAR.

In another development, 'Arafat has denounced the Israeli occupation authorities' appointment of three Palestinian mayors in the West Bank, saying the move aims to control the lives of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. The Palestinian leader added that the appointments will have no real effect.

PLO Radio Cites 'Arafat Interview With AL-WATAN

JN131949 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1815 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has said there is an Arab and international conspiracy against the Palestinian individual. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar explained in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Watan*, published yesterday, that the harassment of Palestinian citizens currently taking place in some Arab countries seeks to make them despair, feel frustrated, and worry.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar stressed that such harassment attempts are doomed to failure because the palestinian individual who succeeded in standing fast during the siege of Beirut will also stand fast in the face of the fierce onslaught seeking to liquidate him as well as his just cause. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar said he expects the criminal attacks against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon will continue. He said the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy, in which some Arab countries participate, seeks to liquidate our Palestinian masses in the camps and to expel those still in these camps.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar added they do not want any Palestinian to remain in Lebanon. They want to end the Palestinian presence along the Lebanese coast. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar urged our heroic Palestinian people to be more steadfast and to close their ranks and abide by their national unity. He also warned against the continuation of the state of reversal the Arab arena is currently witnessing in all fields. He said the division, dismemberment, and fragmentation currently being experienced by the Arab homeland has a negative impact on the Palestinian state of affairs in particular.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar called for an Arab summit to extricate the current Arab state of affairs from the deadlock engulfing it from all sides.

PLO, Poland Issue Joint Press Statement

JN101743 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The PLO and Poland have stressed the need to achieve lasting peace in the Middle East and to recognize the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish an independent state.

In a press statement issued in Tunis today, following the conclusion of talks with by a Palestinian delegation led by Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], the two sides expressed their conviction in the need for an international conference within the UN framework. They also stressed this is the only way to achieve a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

In the press statement released by WAFA today, the two sides affirmed the need to unify the Palestinian resistance movement as well as the Arab nation and progressive powers in light of developments in the Arab arena, particularly in the Middle East, which is witnessing increasing deterioration following Zionist expansionist policies.

PLO Resumes Paying Dissident 'Atallah 'Atallah

JN111817 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 10 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Colonel 'Atallah 'Atallah, also known as Abu al-Za'im, has said the PLO is still paying his salary and the salaries of hundreds of his loyalists in Jordan. In statements published in the recent issue of the magazine *Al-Masir*, which he issues, Abu al-Za'im stressed the PLO had earlier stopped paying these salaries. However, he added, he and his loyalists protested to the states that finance the PLO and, consequently, regular payments of salaries were resumed.

WAM: Syrian, Iraqi Ministers 'May' Meet in Tunis

JN120717 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Oct (WAM) — Today's issue of *Al-Ittihad* cites Arab diplomatic sources in London as saying that Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz may hold an important closed meeting on the sidelines of the Arab foreign ministers conference, scheduled to be held in Tunis on 18 October.

These sources added that Algerian-Jordanian efforts are being exerted in this regard and will continue until the conference convenes.

Deadlock Over Production Sharing Continues

AU131536 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 13 (AFP) — Ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries remained deadlocked over oil production sharing Monday, with Kuwait adamantly refusing an extension of OPEC's currently interim agreement unless it is awarded a larger slice of the total.

The Kuwaiti Government Sunday threw its backing behind the position adopted here by its oil minister, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al- Sabah, and officials of other delegations said it was hard to see how this hurdle could be avoided.

A three-member ministerial panel set up last Tuesday to seek a solution to the crucial problem of national production quotas was understood to have discussed the issue Monday morning.

The committee, comprising current OPEC President Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria and the oil and energy ministers of Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates, also reviewed the outcome of five-day expert-level talks on a set of "objective" criteria for allocating quotas.

Members of the expert panel, who discussed alternative pricing systems for OPEC crudes for three hours overnight, said they failed to come up with agreed conclusions either on oil, economic parameters of prices.

The ministerial committee was expected to report to a full meeting of ministers later Monday, which would be the first since a formal plenary session held last Tuesday, the day after the opening of their "extraordinary" conference here.

A majority among the 13 OPEC delegations would like the interim arrangement, which calls for limitation of OPEC output to 16.8 million barrels a day (MBD) in September and October, to be extended until the end of the year since it seems virtually impossible to secure agreement on a new sharing out of quotas by the end of the month.

The failure of the experts to hammer out any clearcut solutions on "objective" and "scientific" indicators as a basis for quota allocation imply that "political" decisions will be required if there is to be a redistribution of the existing quotas, set in October 1984 under an official overall OPEC output ceiling of 16 MBD.

In addition to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, OPEC's leading exporter, as well as the smallest producers, Ecuador and Gabon, are seeking higher shares in total OPEC output. And conference sources said it would be hard to leave aside the thorny issue of the relative shares of Iran and Iraq, the two warring Gulf countries, in any talks on a longer- term solution.

KUWAIT

Trial on Amir Assassination Attempt Opens
NC111040 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 11 (AFP) — Only one of the five Iraqis charged with attempting to assassinate Kuwait ruler Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah last year appeared in court on the first day of the trial here Saturday. The four others are to be tried in absentia, according to a public reading of the charges. It was the first time that the Kuwait authorities had formally recognized that the four were still being sought.

Four people were killed and 12 injured in the car bomb attack on the amir's motorcade on May 25, 1985. He escaped with minor injuries. 'Ala' Muhammad Rida Muhammad al-Atrach, a 33-year old pharmacist accused of being on the scene of the crime and having taken part in the plot, denied the charges Saturday.

The trial was adjourned until October 18 at the request of the defence.

'No Link' To Hostages, Jailed Terrorists
LD130958 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 13 (KUNA) — A senior security official Monday dismissed Western reports linking the release of American and French hostages in Lebanon to freeing terrorists convicted here and stressed that Kuwait would not bow to any pressure in this connection. "Terrorists imprisoned in Kuwait have been convicted for breaking the country's laws and this has no link whatsoever to things which happened outside our boundaries," Interior Undersecretary Gen. Yusuf Badr Al-Khurafi said in an interview with *"Al-Qabas"* newspaper.

Seventeen terrorists were tried and convicted in Kuwait in connection with a series of bomb blasts in the country two years ago.

Asked if the security apparatus has managed to pinpoint the threat to the country's security, Al-Khurafi spoke of organizations which other states employ for certain purposes and he stressed that terrorist crimes in Kuwait have "definitely" been plotted outside. Responding to a question, Al-Khurafi said the Interior Ministry which earlier in the year cracked down on illegal residents deporting thousands of them is continuing to do so and does not intend to stop. But he emphasized that mere suspicion has never been one of the ministry's criteria in deciding who must be deported.

Al-Khurafi Specifies Visa Policy
JN131033 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0948 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 13 Oct (WAKH) — Major General Yusuf Badr al-Khurafi, Kuwaiti Interior Ministry under secretary, has lauded the security cooperation and coordination among GCC countries. He said that such cooperation is so close and firm that an official in any department of our ministry can contact his counterpart in another GCC state without having to go through the usual routine.

In an interview published today in *Al-Qabas*, Maj Gen Al-Khurafi says that there is comprehensive cooperation between Kuwait and the Arab states in various security fields. He said that such cooperation is good and excellent and is clearly manifest through the Arab interior ministers council.

[passage omitted] The Kuwaiti Interior Ministry under secretary said that it has been decided to stop issuing entry visas to Kuwait as of Wednesday 15 October until after the Islamic summit scheduled to be held in Kuwait in the latter part of January 1987. He said that the decision excludes those who visit Kuwait for business and cases that in the Ministry's views are of a humanitarian nature. He said that the measure is part of a security plan that has been drawn up by a higher committee that has six subcommittees to prepare for the Islamic summit.

Prime Minister Receives Journalists
LD101802 Kuwait KUNA in English 1025 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 10 (KUNA) — H.H. Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah has underlined that Kuwait and the region have passed and still are passing through difficult circumstances that necessitate awareness, joint efforts and cooperation of all to reach the safety shore. H.H. asserted that his government was studying carefully and comprehensively all issues confronting the country to find successful solutions.

He told chief editors of daily newspapers and weekly magazines in a frank meeting, that H.H. the amir had taken the decision to dissolve the national assembly based on his sense of responsibility and the duty entrusted to him and in accordance with the country's interests. Shaykh Sa'd noted that the dissolution was adopted after things reached an unbearable point at the National Assembly sessions and after the people came to the conviction that the dissolution was the only way out of this situation. The premier said that the day will come when he will address the citizens via the media channels, stressing that if he finds it necessary to address citizens he will do that and will not hide anything.

On the return of parliamentary life, H.H. said he cannot specify a date for that because H.H. the amir is the one who has the final say on that issue. Asked on the intention of forming a shura council, the crown prince said that it was too early to decide on this matter but noted that when time is appropriate and once we decide that it is for the public interest to establish any kind of councils the announcement will be made in all frankness.

His highness the crown prince and prime minister denied rumours circulating among some of the citizens that the government is inclined to dissolve the public societies and associations such as the Kuwait Federation of Labour Unions and sports clubs boards and other rumours designed to disintegrate the internal front, adding there is no truth to these rumours whatsoever.

The premier said that his government deals with a number of questions according to priority of importance and mentioned in this respect housing, housing plan, economic and educational situations, administrative reform and nationality issues. The crown prince affirmed that the government was studying carefully each of these questions and it will announce results of these studies when they are completed in the form of law, decree, cabinet resolution or a minister's decision. Shaykh Sa'd stressed that these issues are not insolvable problems. He pointed out his request to ministers to allocate a day each week to receive citizens and listen to their requests and problems and to ensure speedy solutions to them.

Asked on the economic situation in the country, H.H. said that the country's wheel of the economy has started rolling after the central bank's measures. Settlement of hard debts include solutions to all problems and has satisfied many creditors who found themselves dealing with one party, the crown prince said, stressing that the governor of the central bank and all its employees are fully prepared to explain any ambiguous points included in the settlement program. He said that he does not oppose the formula calling for increasing value of the assets but noted that stock market dealers are still fearful and hesitant.

Furthermore, rumors are circulated that the banks intend to distribute profits by the end of the year, he underlined, adding that meanwhile the issue of increasing value of the assets will be clarified soon. In answering a question on the (?late political) contacts and meetings between the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) and their Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) counterparts, his highness said those meetings have concentrated on cooperation between the two sides in all spheres.

Shaykh Sa'd added that the main topic of those meetings was the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, and the Arab side has demanded that the European states work for a formula on an end to that war. The European countries have shown understanding to the Gulf stance, a development that encouraged the Arab League seven-man committee, assigned with following up efforts toward bringing that war to an end, to ask for a meeting for the U.N. Security Council, which in turn has unanimously adopted a resolution last Wednesday calling for immediate end of the fighting and solving the conflict through peaceful means, Shaykh Sa'd said. His highness referred to the meetings held by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad with both the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States in New York, during which the Kuwaiti chief diplomat has urged for a formula to terminate Iraq-Iran war.

For the first time, the U.S. and the Soviet Union have agreed to move toward bringing that conflict to an end, Shaykh Sa'd said and expressed belief that there is an agreement in principle to put that issue on the agenda of the summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, due to open tomorrow in Iceland.

Shaykh Sa'd voiced hope that the efforts toward ending the Iraq-Iran armed conflict will be successful and emphasized that Kuwait will continue its endeavor to that direction during the Islamic summit conference which Kuwait will host next January.

In an answer on the recent visit to Kuwait by Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, his highness said the visit was basically aimed at discussing with the Kuwaiti oil minister the agreement of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on prices of oil and output ceiling. As for his meeting with the Iranian minister, his highness said it is normal that talks with any Iranian official deal with the Iraq-Iran war and to inform him and other Iranian officials that the continuation of the war would not be in the interest of the countries of the region.

At the beginning of the meeting, Shaykh Sa'd welcomed the editors-in-chief of the Kuwaiti newspapers and weekly magazines and emphasized that his office will continue to be open for them "to table their ideas or proposals or to seek answers on any news in order to clarify issues for the citizens." He emphasized the need for holding such meetings from time to time.

The editors-in-chief raised the issue of the current condition of the press in the light of the presence of the censor and how the free press does not always satisfy officials, his highness spoke in detail on the government stance toward what is written in the newspapers. His highness said some of what had been written directly participated in dividing the internal front, whether intentionally or not.

Shaykh Sa'd added that, during his presence abroad for treatment, it was painful for him to read about the spread of bribery and corruption in all government establishments as written by the newspapers, which gave the impression that the citizen's money, life and honor are not safe.

In an answer to a question on the positive elements of the newspapers after referring to the shortcomings, Shaykh Sa'd said some of those newspapers, and not all of them, have practised terrorism against some national assembly members, though others have positive aspects and good stands that were characterized by sincerity and nationalism.

But Shaykh Sa'd noted other stands did not display any real Kuwaiti sense and the freedom of expression was exploded in justifying many violations. Shaykh Sa'd recalled the different meetings held between the chief editors and each [as received] of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, when he was an information minister, and Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Jabir and said those meetings had not realized the hoped-for results and the irresponsible statements continued.

High highness said some of the journalists have given themselves the right "to write on our affairs and our political, social and economic system and I could have told the interior minister to deport those writers from the country within hours in consideration of Kuwait's interest, but have decided to resort to patience and wisdom and to be long-sighted and pursue convincing means." He made it clear that some have misinterpreted that stance as an inability by the authority to take a firm measure and emphasized that this image should end but this does not mean that the government will resort to the policy of repression.

His highness said we are living in a small country in which our ancestors had lived in an atmosphere of love and understanding and now we are proceeding along the same direction they had drawn for us so as to deliver the same principles to the coming generation. "We, and this generation, are living in the same boat, and we will not allow any passenger to drill a hole in that boat and we all have to cooperate within the framework of that vessel to reach the safety shore," his highness said.

The crown prince underscored that if it happened one day, despite the continued policy of guidance and convincing, that one person or more were not deterred, we will not remain silent whatever the result may be and we are capable of bearing the consequences for the sake of the stability of our country and the interests of the citizens.

Everybody should consider the hard circumstances that Kuwait has and still is passing through, Shaykh Sa'd said, adding that this calls for the joint efforts, awareness and following up the developments and incidents. He hoped that the cooperation, integration and understanding of all will lead the ship to the safety shore.

His highness said the government accepts constructive criticism aimed at correcting existing errors. "But we will not tolerate criticism aimed at tarnishing images and confusing the public opinion," he added. "Like any other society, there are errors in Kuwait," he said, but correcting them should come about through cooperation and not only by talking about them."

His highness said some journalists have written articles in the local press to serve their individual interests. "Their articles lead to tearing apart the internal front and founded rifts and sectarianism," he added. "The press community includes some individuals who took advantage of freedom in Kuwait to set the course for their particular goals," he pointed out, noting that their ploys have targeted all institutions in the country including sports organizations.

"If they believe in democracy, let them go to their countries so we can see how would they practice their democracy there," his highness said.

Although the government pursues a wise and patient policy, he said it will not allow anyone to take advantage of it. His highness revealed that the government knows the ideologies and trends of all those who work in newspapers. "It is high time for them to cease using our press as a pulpit from where they voice their ideological leanings because there is no place for them in Kuwait," he stressed.

In the past the government has tolerated such acts to save the stability of Kuwait and the unity of the Kuwaiti people, the crown prince and prime minister said. "But now we will not permit the press to carry the axe of destruction in the name of freedom," he underlined. "I am sorry if this does not suit you," he told the chief editors, "but the higher interests of my country are above all considerations, as I am ready to deprive myself from everything in order to save the country."

He said the time is not right to talk about every thing in open frankness, "but at the right time...I will talk to my fellow citizens on radio and television, and I will say everything."

Asked by the chief editors for leniency by the Censors, his highness said censors will remain at the press houses until the new press law is enacted. He noted that the new law will close the gaps in the current press act.

His highness did not object to consulting the chief editors on articles of the new law, saying this attitude stems from the spirit of cooperation. On the other hand, he required the chief editors to avoid irresponsible writings.

Prime Minister Interviewed on Gulf Situation

LD111249 Kuwait KUNA in English 0810 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 11 (KUNA) — Kuwait is of the profound opinion that it is hightime for the international community and the superpowers in particular to put an end to the destructive Gulf war which entered its seventh year last month.

"If goodwill prevails, the superpowers will not be short of successful means of extinguishing (the armed Gulf) conflict," Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah assured the Paris-based *"Al-Youm al-Sabe"* [name as received] magazine in an exclusive interview Saturday.

Shaykh Sa'd was responding to a question by the Arabic magazine's chief editor on what he labelled as Iran's apparent intent to engulf other Gulf states in its war with Iraq by hitting the Arab Gulf oil tankers and threatening to impede navigation in Hormuz Strait.

The freedom of navigation in the Gulf, which is a vital international waterway, is the responsibility of the international community in addition to its being the direct responsibility of the countries opening onto the Gulf, he said.

"The countries of the region in particular and the world community in general, must resist by all means any attempt to widen the frame of the war by including other countries so as to defend this region, vitally important for world economy and peace, from involvement in international conflicts," Shaykh Sa'd insisted.

In this connection, the Kuwaiti crown prince and premier said the six member-state Gulf Cooperation Council, founded in 1981, was complementary to and not independent of the Arab League. "It is a formula of organized constructive cooperation among a group of countries identical in their political, economic and social circumstances," he said.

He said in all their dealings with the economic groups such as the European community, the GCC made it clear that they are not a substitute to the joint Arab action but a step along that road, adding if comprehensive unity is difficult to accomplish nowadays, it is harmless for countries of similar conditions to take a step or more towards the aspired unity. Responding to a query on the political lesson drawn from the European Community refusal to grant the Arab Gulf states equal treatment in petrochemical circulation in the international markets, Shaykh Sa'd said the European countries are bound to feel the negative impact of such an attitude.

"I believe the lesson to be drawn is economic rather than political since it relates to exchange and balance of interests" he said, pointing out that the GCC have collectively entered in negotiations with the EEC to remove hurdles before the GCC petrochemical products.

"When the European countries, or others, realize that their insistence to put obstacles before the GCC products will have adverse effects on the GCC countries' imports from their (the EEC's) nations, they will then revise their stance and respond to us," the crown prince highlighted.

Shaykh Sa'd refuted claims that the Arab oil deposits in the international banks are sanctioned but advised caution in dealing with these banks since some governments have in recent years frozen assets of some countries as a result of certain political stances, he said.

In all cases, Kuwait has been careful to diversify its investments with a view to minimizing and varifying risks while benefitting from investment opportunities in the West and the East. "We employ our investment not just as deposits or assets but as a source of income supporting the other sources of income to provide the befitting standard of living to our coming generations," he clarified.

The Kuwaiti crown prince and premier said, reacting to a query on Kuwait's labour with terrorist acts, that terrorism has become an international phenomenon which hardly any country can escape its evils and dangers.

"But there is a big difference between those struggling for freedom or liberation of their countries and restoration of their usurped rights and between the criminals who threaten the innocent women, children, or passengers or those who plant bombs of death and destruction in roads, utilities or public places," he elaborated.

While saving no effort to protect its security and safety of the citizens with all available means, Kuwait affirms that the terrorist acts it suffered at the hands of foreign elements, will not influence Kuwait's firm stand and policy which emanates from the deep conviction of its people and designed to serve our country and nation, he asserted.

Kuwait adheres to the rules and principles of the Shari'a (Islamic law) but will not tolerate manipulation of religion in instigating sedition or hatred or dismantling the cohesion of our society and weakening the steadfastness of the internal front, Shaykh Sa'd said, pointing out that Kuwaitis have always been and will continue to be one loving and brotherly family.

Shaykh Sa'd was responding to a question on Kuwait's attitude toward the numerous Islamic trends that emerged recently in the Arab world when he regretted the present fanaticism and extremism of the current era of backwardness and decadence as compared to the early golden days of Islam which were characterized by tolerance among all factions.

Responding to a query on whether Kuwait was willing to host the new Palestine National Council session currently being negotiated, Shaykh Sa'd said "It is immaterial where the session is held: What is important is to agree on holding the session," he said, wishing the Algerian mediation among the Palestinian factions success in their endeavours.

In this context Shaykh Sa'd said Kuwait is always ready extend any assistance to the unity of ranks and stand of the Palestinians for restoring their legitimate rights on their land and country since the Palestinian cause is the number one Arab cause.

The magazine chief editor entertained Shaykh Sa'd's views on Kuwait stance regarding the two conflicting slogans on reconciling Arab differences before holding the long-delayed summit or convening the summit to resolve the Arab differences.

"What is important is fruitful work for purifying atmospheres and restoring Arab solidarity either before or during the Arab summit," he replied arguing that a summit attended by all Arab leaders is bound to have positive outcome on the Arab scene to the benefit of the Arab nation and service of its causes.

Asked to comment on how Kuwait plans to correct the imbalance in the population as compared to the nationals in response to a popular demand in Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd said Kuwaitis will gradually assume the running of their affairs but those who rendered long and commendable services to Kuwait will be given special consideration.

What is more, he went on saying, the economic boom of the seventies and early eighties coupled by the declining oil prices has now resulted in foreign manpower redundance.

In all cases, priority will be for the Kuwaitis followed by Arabs before nationals of the friendly countries are given a chance, he said, but those who served Kuwait well and for long periods will receive special consideration, he added.

'Arafat, Kuwaiti Heir Apparent Hold Meeting

JN101708 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, conferred yesterday with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers. During the audience, they discussed the current situation in the Arab arena in addition to the latest developments in the Palestinian issue.

Council of Ministers Discusses OPEC Quota Accord

LD121651 Kuwait KUNA in English 1534 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 12 (KUNA) — The Council of Ministers held its weekly meeting Sunday under chairmanship of His Highness Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah and was acquainted with the results of the recent visit to Kuwait paid by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his meeting with his highness the amir.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rashid said that the Cabinet was also briefed on the talks held during 'Arafat's visit which dealt with the attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in South Lebanon, the Palestinian crisis in general and the efforts of the good-will committee toward bringing the Iraq-Iran war to an end.

Al-Rashid said the Cabinet also reviewed Arab and international political affairs and heard a detailed report from the minister of state for foreign affairs on the deliberations and discussions that took place at the Security Council on the resolution tabled by the Arab seven-man-committee.

The council passed the resolution on ending the Iraq-Iran war, he recalled, adding that international reactions to Iran's stance from that resolution were also reviewed.

The council of ministers reviewed progress of OPEC talks, currently under way in Geneva, and announced that over the past quarter of a century Kuwait had offered many sacrifices for the sake of consolidating the Organization. The Cabinet noted that during the previous OPEC meeting in Geneva, Kuwait decided to make a sizable cut in its oil output by a percentage that is more than any other member state in accordance with the agreement reached for output ceiling for September and October.

At that time, the Council of Ministers offered that sacrifice on condition that all member states abide by the spirit and text of the agreement and that the quotas of production be reallocated at this meeting on scientific basis. The Organization has accepted those conditions, but despite the many violations by a number of OPEC members, Kuwait remained committed to the accord, Rashid said.

He added that it is regrettable that some countries are demanding extending the current agreement without the reallocation of quotas on a scientific basis, though all studies made by OPEC have shown that Kuwait had endured sacrifices more than any other country.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs said the cabinet stresses the importance of reallocating the output quotas as of next November 1st as stipulated in Kuwait's main conditions for approving the previous agreement. Rashid said the council of ministers decided to form a committee that is headed by Shaykh Sa'd and groups as members ministers [as received] of state for cabinet affairs, finance, planning, education, and justice and leagl affairs to be assigned with studying the recommendations included in the reports prepared by the committee of Administrative Development.

The recommendations will be discussed separately with every minister to shed light on the problems and obstacles that are facing each of them. Solutions to those problems and ways of dealing with them will be tabled by the aforementioned committee to the cabinet in the first week of next November, he added.

This was the result of notes and recommendations by his highness the crown prince and prime minister on the progress of work at the different government apparatuses and the need to adopt the necessary steps to ensure the development of work in order to facilitate the interests of citizens, Rashid said.

The Cabinet took note of a number of reports presented by the minister on the meetings they have participated in and listened to an explanation from the Education minister on the results of meetings of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) ministers of education, held in Riyadh late last week, the minister elaborated. The conference has approved the recommendations of the GCC education undersecretaries and rectors of universities on the development of education and facilitating the admission of Gulf students into the GCC universities, as well as the future of the Arab Gulf University, Rashid recalled.

Iran Attempts To 'Play Policeman' In Gulf

LD111035 Kuwait KUNA in English 1001 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 11 (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti newspaper Saturday said that despite the change of regime in Iran seven years ago Tehran is once again trying to play policeman of the Gulf region as it did under the rule of the late Shah.

Commenting editorially on Iran's rejection of a recent unanimous U.S. resolution calling Iran and Iraq to halt their war. *Al-Siyasah* newspaper charged that Iran was nourishing hopes of spreading its hegemony over all countries of the region.

The paper cited remarks by Iranian U.N. Delegate Rajaie-Khorassani who said in New York few days ago his country wanted "guarantees" allegedly for its own security. "Iran has nothing left to say but to keep up its war in the hope of forcibly penetrating" into other Arab Gulf countries under its own conditions of domination.

Al-Siyasah, meanwhile, cautioned that as Iran continues to turn a deaf ear to the world body's peace calls, the Arab Gulf countries will do well "to brace for confronting Iran's efforts to use force to dicatate it conditions". The paper wondered whether the world community, spearheaded by the United States, would continue to idly watch Iran's recalcitrance and arrogance.

Daily Says Superpowers Working Against Peace

LD111015 Kuwait KUNA in English 0804 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 11 (KUNA) — *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* newspaper Saturday accused the super powers of working harmoniously against peace and stability in the Middle East and indicated that a settlement of the Iran-Iraq war was not in sight. In a front-page editorial which conincides with summit talks in Iceland between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the paper said the two super powers appear to be the only beneficiaries from the continuation of the conflict.

The Iran-Iraq war which agonizingly worries non combatant Gulf countries hardly causes any concern to big powers of the Eastern and Western blocs, the paper opined. Instead, the two blocs appear to have agreed on a common goal, which is to keep the Gulf conflict going but without disrupting the flow of petrodollars to arms factories in both blocs, said *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm*.

"Hence, Washington and Moscow are keen on blocking any earnest effort which might bring the war to an end," the paper said.

The daily was particularly critical of recent official U.S. statements that Washington can do nothing to halt the bloody conflict in the Arab gulf. "Washington can do something useful," the paper insisted, "but its interests — both immediate and future — make it shy away from any serious effort to end the war."

PDRY

Minister Denies Troops on Border With YAR
JN140845 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 10 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Aden — In an exclusive statement to *Al-Ittihad*, PDRY Defense Minister Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad has denied there are troop concentrations on the PDRY-YAR border. He ruled out the possibility of a threat to the regime in the PDRY. He declared: "We do not feel threatened by anyone and at the same time we do not threaten anyone." He asserted that great resources have been harnessed to rebuild the PDRY Armed Forces. He indicated that all the losses sustained by the Armed Forces during the bloody January events have been compensated.

The PDRY defense minister has also denied recent reports that the Ethiopian Embassy in Aden was surrounded and that there was an attempt to storm it. He asserted that such reports are untrue.

Al-Dali Interviewed on Domestic, Foreign Policy
JN111902 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 9 Oct 86 p 19

[Taj al-Din 'Abd al-Haq dispatch from Abu Dhabi]

[Text] PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali yesterday left the country after a brief visit, during which he met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan and gave him a letter from President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. Before his departure, Dr al-Dali gave an interview to *Al-Bayan* in which he described his talks in Abu Dhabi as good and positive, reflecting the existing excellent relations between the two countries on popular and official levels. The letter from President al-'Attas to Shaykh Zayid, he said, dealt with regional and bilateral issues, adding that both the message and his talks are part of the continuing contacts between officials of the two countries.

Asked about the response to the PDRY's general amnesty for those involved in last January's events, Dr al-Dali said already some of them have returned, but it will be some time before all those who have been led astray come back. Concerning government assurances for the returnees, he said the government was absolutely clear in this regard. All those who meet the requirements of the amnesty, except for 48 people who have been identified by name, would be able to return. This is because we realize some people got mixed up in the incidents without any conspiratorial intentions toward the party or the state. Al-Dali pointed out that the government had issued a statement emphasizing the guarantees covering their work, safety, and stability.

['Abd al-Haq] Is this to say that dialogue with former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammand and his group is out of the question?

[Al-Dali] We have said over and over there is no chance for a political dialogue with the 48 plotters excluded from the amnesty list. We have also said they will stand trial and will not be covered by the general amnesty. Given the role they played and the crimes they committed, there is no acceptable basis for holding a dialogue with them.

['Abd al-Haq] Does the presence of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Sanaa have a bearing on your relations with the northern part of Yemen?

[Al-Dali] Our relations with the northern part are too deep-rooted and pervasive to be soured by individuals who have turned their backs on their homeland and countrymen.

['Abd al-Haq] Why has the YSP Congress been postponed? Has this anything to do with party differences?

[Al-Dali] The postponement was to give time for adequate preparation and a reassessment of post-January incidents. Talk of differences is designed to raise doubts, after the January plot failed and the Yemeni people proved their support for the party. I would point out here that the scale of January's conspiracy and the attendant material and human losses is such that it takes some time to address their effects and consequences. We have decided the next congress will initiate a new stage now that the incidents of 13 January are behind us.

[Abd al-Haq] what is the fate of the agreements on unity between the two parts of Yemen after the developments in the south?

[Al-Dali] As you know, contacts have been going on between our brethren in the northern part and ourselves since the Tripoli meeting between President Abu Bakr al-'Attas and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Resumed contacts testify to a mutual desire to work assiduously for the benefit of the two parts of Yemen. It is hoped the ongoing contacts will produce positive results implementing our bilateral agreements. I would point out here that the January incident in the PDRY are an internal affair which must not be allowed to affect relations between the two parts of Yemen.

['Abd al-Haq] How do you evaluate Arab assistance for rehabilitation after the devastation caused by the 13 January incidents?

[Al-Dali] We appreciate the assistance we have received from sisterly Arab countries, especially the Gulf states and Algeria. We expect further assistance over the next 5 years to make it possible for us to implement the economic development plan.

['Abd al-Haq] How would you describe current relations between the PDRY and Ethiopia after the January incidents?

[Al-Dali] Our contacts with Addis Ababa are normal and taking place via diplomatic channels. When an opportunity arises there is no reason why officials of the two countries should not exchange visits. There have been contacts on that between the two sides, and visits will be exchanged when the time is right.

Committee Leader Returns from Cuba, Nicaragua

EA111428 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The delegation of the organization of the People's Defense Committees, headed by Brother Umar 'Abd al-Samad, head of the national leadership of the Organization of the People's Defense Committees, returned to Aden yesterday evening after participating in the third general conference of the Organization of the Committees for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution held in Havana from 26 to 28 September. Brother 'Abd al-Samad paid a solidarity visit to the republic of Nicaragua which lasted several days.

On his arrival, Brother Umar 'Abd al-Samad made a statement to *Aden News Agency* in which he explained that during his visit to Cuba to participate in the third conference of the Organization of the Committees for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution, he gave a verbal message from the two brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Comrade Fidel Castro, secretary general of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, concerning bilateral relations between the two friendly countries. He pointed out that he also met comrades in the leadership of the Cuban defense committees to discuss the development of relations between the defense committee organizations in the two countries.

Brother Umar 'Abd al-Samad said that during his visit to the Republic of Nicaragua he communicated a verbal message from the two Brothers al-Bid and Al-'Attas to Comrade Daniel Ortega, national coordinator of the Sandinista Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua. He said: We expressed the solidarity of our people with the Nicaraguan people in their confrontation and in foiling of all forms of conspiracies hatched by the world imperialist forces.

Mongolian Foreign Minister Arrives

EA121902 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Political Bureau and foreign minister of the MPR, arrived in Aden this morning on an official visit to our country to last several days at the invitation of Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister. Comrade Mangalyn will hold talks with Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali on relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing them. He was met at Aden International Airport by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Paper Interviews Bulgarian Ambassador

EA130836 Aden ANA in Arabic 1705 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Aden, 11 Oct (ANA) — Comrade Zdravko Velev, ambassador extraordinary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Aden, has said: There is no power capable of damaging the struggle alliance between People's Bulgaria and Democratic Yemen, which will both march shoulder to shoulder under the triumphant banner of scientific socialism.

In an interview published in today's *Al-Thawri*, mouthpiece of the YSP Central Committee, he said: Our friendship is strong because it is not based on transient phenomena or at the behest of certain individuals. It is occasioned by our common struggle in support of scientific socialism and toward strenthening world peace and security.

Comrade Velev referred to the events of 13 January, saying they had drawn the attention of the Bulgarian people and the Communist Party, which was one of the first parties to extend the hand of assistance during the first days of the events and declared a decisive stand against the imperialist [word indistinct] in the internal affairs of Democratic Yemen. He said: We are with you in the struggle and in the same trench.

The Bulgarian ambassador expressed satisfaction that the ideas and principles of the 14 October revolution continue to be applied by the democratic Yemeni party and state leadership, which is sparing no effort in directing the masses in the struggle to deal with the aftermath of the events of 13 January 1986 and in entrenching the leading role of the YSP and forging strong alliances with the mass organizations. He said the cause for which the revolutionaries of 14 October and of the events of 13 January had died, primarily the founder of the YSP, the great son of the Yemeni people, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, and his comrades who had fallen as martyrs defending the party line and the application of its principles by the masses under their militant vanguard, the YSP, has now triumphed.

Comrade Zdravko Velev referred to the conspiracies and difficulties which Democratic Yemen faced in the course of building its new life by virtue of the fact that it was one of the Arab countries where the the ideas of scientific socialism were applied for the first time under the leadership of the YSP. He said it is not strange that all the new gains of revolutionary development which began on 14 October 1963 have continued to encounter fierce opposition from internal and external reactionaries, but all the attempts of the reactionary forces to divert the march of the people of Democratic Yemen from the course of deepening socialist transformation have ended in failure.

He stressed that in spite of the material losses suffered by the party and the country as a result of the bloody events of 13 January, the YSP and the democratic Yemeni state continue to enjoy a good reputation in the international arena and the full support of the socialist community. The attempts of reactionaries to capitalize on the January events to implement their own objectives and to halt the continuing development of Democratic Yemen and its application of socialism have failed. He stressed that the United States did not conceal its dissatisfaction at the facts as confirmed by the collective leadership of the party and the state, which stressed in the first session of the party's Central Committee in the second half of January 1986 continuation of the political course in the area of internal and external policies, adherence to the principles of nonalignment, desire to establish relations of good-neighborliness with the countries of the region, and effective contribution to the struggle of the Arab peoples to find a just solution to the Middle East crisis and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state.

SAUDI ARABIA

Tehran Report on U.S. Nuclear Waste Dumping Denied

LD111302 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Oct (SPA) — Denying a Tehran radio report broadcast yesterday claiming that the Saudi Arabian Government has agreed with the United States to bury nuclear waste in the Saudi desert, an official source told SPA that the report was completely fabricated and contained no truth, either in part or whole.

The source added that it is regrettable that some information media, well known for their attitudes, should resort to such tactics, which deceive no one. Had it not been for fear that some readers and listeners might be misled by such calumnies, we would have paid no attention to them.

Commentary on 'Leak' of Israeli Nuclear Program

LD102135 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The Israeli enemy has repeated its leak of information to the effect that it has nuclear weapons that make it the sixth most powerful nuclear power after having developed its capabilities in this field.

The report was published last week by the London *Sunday Times* to the effect that Israel has become the sixth most powerful nuclear power in the world on the basis of a testimony by an Israeli technician, Mordechai Vanunu, who had worked at the Dimona nuclear center. Such a statement must enjoy extreme importance despite attempts by the Israeli enemy to deny such information or belittle its importance by claiming that Vanunu was not a nuclear physics professor, as he claimed. Rather, the press attache at the Israeli Embassy in London claimed that Vanunu was a mere assistant technician who was relieved for misbehavior. The attache also denied the contents of the report in the London newspaper.

Whether the enemy denied such reports — which could not have come to light without prior planning and intentional leaking by the Israelis themselves — the thing the enemy could not twist is the fact that Israel has been developing the manufacture of thermonuclear weapons for about 20 years and that in the end it was able to produce nuclear weapons. Nuclear experts who examined the pictures published in the British newspaper say that Israel has developed secret complicated technologies to build a huge nuclear arsenal. Here lies the secret behind the leak of these facts that are embraced by enemy sympathizers in accordance with a prior arrangement to form factors for psychological pressure by saying that their examination of the pictures — which were leaked through a person whom Israel claims was fired for misbehavior — gave the impression that Israel is the sixth greatest nuclear power in the world.

This does not mean belitting the enemy's efforts and determination to achieve superiority over the states around it in the region to impose what it wants through its military might. On the contrary, what is needed urgently is to evaluate accurately the enemy's strength and follow up on its successes, whether at the level of possessing nuclear weapons or increasing the capability of its military arsenal, because this is a required and desirable matter. Getting to know the opponent's strength is an effective means of confronting it.

As is known, this is not the first time — and it will not be the last — that the enemy leaked such reports to monitor their echoes. The Dimona center uses French technology to produce plutonium and every year it produces 40 kg, a quantity considered sufficient to manufacture 10 nuclear bombs. For these reasons, Israel's attempts to reveal that it possesses nuclear weapons was nothing new. This is known. What is mysterious is what are the enemy's motives, at this particular time, for leaking such information?

UAE

UN Delegate on Efforts To 'Pacify' Gulf War

LD121035 Kuwait KUNA in English 1006 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 12 (KUNA) — The UAE permanent U.N. delegate, Mohammad Husayn al-Shamal [name as received] Sunday underlined his country's efforts to pacify the Gulf conflict and indicated that Tehran was still unwilling to cooperate with the U.N. Security Council.

Al-Shamal, who is current chairman of the U.N. Security Council for this month, told *Al-Ittihad* newspaper, published here today, that the UAE foreign minister has met in New York last week with his Iranian counterpart, urging him to take part in the Security Council's debate of the Gulf War. He indicated that Iran was of the opinion that time was unsuitable for it to take part in the deliberations. Tehran still believes that the U.N. body was still biased in favour of Iraq, the delegate explained.

Speaking of serious implications of the war, the official cited the eventual threat to navigation in the gulf, the attacks on commercial vessels and tankers and the split it caused in the Arab world, leaving the Israeli enemy at ease. Commenting on efforts to convene a preparatory international conference on peace in the Middle East, the current U.N. Security Council president described public debate of the idea as over-optimistic, pointing out that nothing concrete is being pondered within the council's chambers.

YAR

Finance Minister Returns From IMF Conference

JN112041 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Finance Minister Brother 'Alawi Salamah returned to Sanaa from Washington after taking part in the meetings of the 41st IMF conference held there recently.

In a statement to SABA', the brother finance minister said the conference dealt with a number of international economic issues, foremost of which were the problems of development, debts of the developing world, and the economic policies of the large industrial countries. He added that those participating in the conference also discussed international economic dealings, particularly the role of the IMF and the World Bank in coordinating monetary policies with development policies to attain better rates of economic expansion in developing countries.

Concluding his statement, he pointed out that the delegation discussed relations between our country and the IMF and that it was agreed to expand technical aid in developing a taxation system and monetary policies.

Sudanese Envoy Departs After 4-Day Visit

JN101916 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Dr Ibrahim al-Amin, member of the Sudanese Al-Ummah Party Political Bureau, left Sanaa today after a 4-day visit to our country. During the visit, he conveyed a message from Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to brother leader Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress.

The message concerned brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to develop them, in addition to consultation and coordination on matters concerning Arab and Islamic nations. [Passage omitted]

Mubarak Discusses Peace Process, Democracy

NC131916 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) — In statements to journalists today during his tour of Wadi al-Malak [in Al-Sharqiyah Governorate], President Muhammad Husni Mubarak reiterated that all the efforts of the last 5 years were made, first and foremost, for the future of the Egyptian people. [passage omitted]

When asked if he would deal with such issues as stability in his 6th year of office, President Mubarak replied: We are forging ahead, praise be to God, to attain stability, despite some obstacles and excesses by certain parties, which are fomenting a number of provocative acts.

President Mubarak went on to say that there can be no democracy without stability and that there can be no further movement forward in its absence. He added: The process of stability continues, and we are eager to safeguard it.

President Mubarak explained: We must take steps to absorb what has been achieved in the field of democracy. This will enable us to take other steps.

Responding to a question on his view of the peace issue in the coming year, President Mubarak said: We have made great efforts on behalf of the peace process. We have obtained Israeli approval of an international peace conference. Some people say that they want an international conference without direct negotiations, but the international peace conference is a great umbrella and a great summit. However, if we want to solve the problem, we must negotiate, and the parties concerned must sit down together.

Continuing, President Mubarak stated: We must begin with an international conference so we may talk. But if we are to go into details, we must have direct negotiations among the parties concerned, as the five great powers that are permanent members of the UN Security Council about these details. [sentence as received]

The president cited the Tabah talks as an example. He pointed out: It took us a long time to reach an accord on the principle of arbitration at the Tabah talks. We have been working without interruption since 1982, and we spent this year and 6 months of last year in order to conclude an agreement on the arbitral compromis. We made strenuous efforts, as the process was not a simple one.

The president continued: It is irrational for us to say that Israel must evacuate the land before we negotiate with it. We should be logical and not laugh at the people or resort to one-upmanship. We must be realistic.

President Mubarak said: We want to resolve this problem so we may focus our efforts on development, increase our production, and raise, or at least maintain, our people's standard of living.

In his remarks, President Mubarak noted: If the various parties show goodwill and determination, we may proceed with the peace process. But if the situation remains as it is, I believe it will be impossible to achieve any results, even after so many years. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Interviewed on International Conference

DW100901 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Oct 86 p 8

[Interview with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak by *Die Welt* editor Herbert Kremp; date and place not given]

[Text] *Die Welt*: Mr President you are a soldier. You were air force marshal of your armed forces. You fought in 1973 against Israel. However, you were also the right hand man of your murdered predecessor Al-Sadat, and since that time you have been trying to achieve a "historical compromise" with your former war enemy. You are striving for an international conference on the Middle East. Are you optimistic?

Mubarak: It ought to be possible to hold an international conference where all concerned parties would meet to achieve an agreement on peace between Arabs and Israelis. That is of vital importance for the Middle East, for us, for you in Europe, and for the superpowers.

Die Welt: Your meeting with Prime Minister Peres in September concluded with the intention of making preparations for such a conference and to convene it. Shortly thereafter Peres said in Washington that he supported such a conference only for tactical reasons. Is that not a contradiction? Was the meeting in Alexandria the beginning of a new era in relations between Israel and Egypt or not?

Mubarak: To me an international conference is just that. Naturally, you can also call it something else, but it does not change the matter. Peres agreed to a preparatory meeting. That is what counts. That alone could bring us closer to a chance of making joint decisions.

Maybe Peres and Shamir maintain that the Soviet Union should first establish diplomatic relations with Israel, or that the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union should be discussed. That appears repeatedly on the agenda. Naturally, we know it is not easy to just convoke an international conference. There will be complications, but we must agree on the task and the goal.

Die Welt: Washington also has international and regional reservations regarding the inclusion of the Soviet Union in peace talks. Aside from that, I would like to ask you: Can such a difficult matter as the Arab-Israeli problem be solved at all if so many people are brought to the table?

Mubarak: We are of the opinion that the five members of the Security Council must take part in the conference, and that includes, in addition to Great Britain, France, and China, also the Soviet Union and the United States. Why should one fear the presence of the Soviets? I understand the Americans' reservations, but they themselves meet the Soviets on bilateral issues. At the end of the week Gorbachev and Reagan will meet in Iceland. When I see President Reagan in early 1987 in Washington, the question of how we can help to achieve peace will be given priority

Die Welt: You named three conditions for an agreement between the Arab states and Israel: Israel should withdraw from all areas occupied since 1967; the PLO must participate in the conference; the Palestinians' right to self-determination must be one of the results of the conference. Do you believe that any Israeli Government would be prepared to accept those three conditions?

Mubarak: The first condition is indeed the withdrawal of Israel from all areas occupied since 1967. The Israelis will not simply withdraw, but they will negotiate with us on a solution.

The second point is the PLO. During my last visit to the United States I said very cleary that nobody could ignore the PLO as such. The organization is not made up exclusively of terrorists, as we hear over and over again. There are also decent people there. If you were faced by 10 Palestinians, it would be difficult and probably impossible for you to find out who belongs to the PLO and who does not. A Palestinian does not tell you whether he is a member of the organization or not. I really want to stress that there are good people in the PLO...

Die Welt: ... and terrorists.

Mubarak: Yes, there are also extremists, people who carry out terrorist actions, something that nobody approves of or accepts — but one cannot ignore the great majority. It would be very difficult if not impossible to solve the Middle East problems without the PLO, believe me. We need both, the Israelis and the Palestinians. We need a mixed delegation for agreements between Jordan and the Palestinians. We have seen that.

Die Welt: I believe that the solution depends on two factors: First, Palestinian representatives must be found, as you said, who are acceptable to Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians themselves. Israel does not want to negotiate with the PLO. Second, 'Arafat still has not clearly accepted Israel's right to exist. He has not accepted Resolution 242 of the UN Security Council. According to that resolution, every Middle East country has the right to exist within their borders. Simultaneously,Israel is requested to withdraw from the occupied areas. How can this knot of problems be solved?

Mubarak: It is true, the key to the problem lies in the Palestinians' representation and Israel's acceptance of the PLO chief. Those are the most complicated issues. Together with the Palestinians, Jordanians, and Israelis we are trying to find a way out. Both sides make mistakes. However, I am really trying to find a solution that is satisfactory to all parties. That is my mission. If we succeed in achieving that, and if the UN resolutions are recognized and negotiations with the PLO accepted, we will be able to negotiate jointly, I believe. I cannot not tell you exactly just how we will be doing that, but we are making an effort.

Die Welt: Your predecessor, President al-Sadat, sent the Soviet military advisors home in 1972, discontinued the friendship treaty with Moscow in 1977, and turned to the West. In August, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy visited Egypt. What policy do you pursue toward Moscow and Gorbachev?

Mubarak: The United States and the Soviet Union are superpowers. I have no reason to have poor relations with Moscow. Previously, we had particularly close relations. Today we have good relations with the United States and normal relations with Moscow. To explain that, I remind you of India. New Delhi has close relations with Moscow, particularly in arms sales, and in many other areas. Even though the Indians have excellent relations with the eastern superpower, they also have good relations with the United States. We now have very good relations with the United States and Europe, and good relations with the Soviet Union. That is our policy.

Die Welt: The idea of a peaceful Middle East settlement has called opponents into action who resort to terrorist methods. Terrorism harms every moderate policy in the region and the world. In that connection, how do you assess the role played by Libya and Syria?

Mubarak: I think you can judge Libya and Syria better than I. I do not discuss Libya. I pity the Libyans. In Western media, for example in the United States, Al-Qadhdhafi is represented as "the great leader." That pleases him. In that respect, the West is making a mistake. I cannot say much about the Syrians, except for the fact that they should not take part in terrorism. I hope they recognize that and dissociate themselves from it. Terrorism is shameful. Regarding Al-Qadhdhafi, however, well, we know the man ...

Die Welt: How do you assess the U.S. policy toward Al-Qadhdhafi? Do you advocate military action as we have experienced them, or do you have objections?

Mubarak: Military action does not resolve the problem. The Americans launched an air attack against Libya. What happens now? Have the bombs caused Al-Qadhdhafi to capitulate?

Die Welt: So you think he will continue his terrorist policy because of the U.S. threat?

Mubarak: No, not because of the attack or the military threat. He will wait for a while, but he will not change his mind. Al-Qadhdhafi is abnormal. Economic sanctions are much more effective, provided all countries join in. The economic sanctions that have been imposed already have had an effect. Al-Qadhdhafi is running out of money. His economy is ruined. That is why I said that I feel sorry for the Libyan people.

Die Welt: One of the most dangerous Middle East problems is the war between Iran and Iraq, which has been raging for 6 years. Do you see a chance of ending the confrontation? Could you contribute your authority?

Mubarak: Unfortunately, it looks like an endless war. Iraq is ready to negotiate. However, two sides are required for peace. Iran is not ready. That is the problem. I do not understand those people. Their economic situation is bad, they shed blood, they sacrifice many young people, they spend large amounts of money, they are running out of money. I do not understand why they do not sit down together to resolve the conflict peacefully. Both countries should understand that war never solved anything.

Die Welt: On 13 October, you will have been President of Egypt for 5 years. What have you learned, and what have you achieved for your country?

Mubarak: When I took over the government, the country was in a terrible state. The people were not in a good mood. There were many political prisoners, there were death sentences, there were religious conflicts between Muslims and Christians. The country was in mourning.

I embarked on a new road. Now that the political prisoners have been released and relations among religions have improved, there is much room for democracy and freedom. We have economic troubles. When I took office I called a big economic meeting and we worked out a 5-year plan.

Die Welt: You started it in July 1982. This is the last plan year. What has been done in the meantime?

Mubarak: Let me mention electricity first. In the relatively short span of 4 to 5 years, we built more power plants and produced more power than in the preceding 75 years. Power production increased from 18 to 38 billion kilowatts. We repaired and expanded the railroad system. We had nothing in that respect — we had to renew everything. You need a lot of money for that, and nobody here was prepared.

I mentioned industry. Formerly we did not work very efficiently. Our goods were of poor quality, and our technology was outdated. The 5-year plan earmarks 5.6 billion Egyptian pounds (roughly DM5.9 billion) for the renewal of the textile industry and other industries. We founded new industrial settlements where we produce consumer goods, pharmaceuticals, housing construction materials, and electronic equipment. Recently General Motors started setting up a new factory 50 km from here. We are making great investments in our country — 75 per cent of it is Egyptian investment, 18 percent Arab investment and the rest comes from various other countries.

Look around and you will see building activity everywhere — houses, schools, and hospitals are being built. We are improving our utilities. You can make a telephone call anywhere. We are building bridges, roads, and highways. We have to do that because industry and trade are growing rapidly. Imagine, before 1963, there was no looking toward the future in Egypt. Nothing had been done about the water supply since 1906, and we had no pipes. The cost of sewage treatment plants is running into the billions. We are building big hydroelectric power plants.

In every respect, I began with nothing. When I took office, I could have confined myself for 5 or 10 years just to the essentials, leaving everything else to my successor. However, I wanted to do things differently. I wanted to change everything. I do things completely, or not at all.

Die Welt: The results you listed are overshadowed by major financial problems. In addition, developments are hindered by the population explosion. The Arab Republic of Egypt is growing by roughly 1 million people annually, and soon you will have 50 million inhabitants. China, for example, has introduced strict birth control so as not to jeopardize the economy. Would you meet with resistance in Islamic Egypt if you were to take similar measures?

Mubarak: China is not our yardstick. We also cannot model our policy after what is being done in Germany. Every country is different. I am chairing a national committee to inform the people about the dangers of the population increase and about lowering the birth rate. We are making great efforts.

Die Welt: The annual birth rate has decreased from 2.9 to 2.7 percent. That will hardly be sufficient. You have too many people...

Mubarak: ...but in the course of time, the birth rate will decrease further, because people have realized that their living standard with nine children is not the same as with three children. They are slowly beginning to understand that. The result is a sort of birth control.

Die Welt: The declining oil price and the decreasing number of Egyptians working abroad create serious financial problems. If the oil market situation does not change, Egypt will lose more than $1 billion in income in 1986/87. If our figures are correct, you spend $5 billion annually to subsidize food prices alone. How can you continue that?

Mubarak: Those figures are not correct. Officially we speak about roughly 1.8 to 2 billion [no monetary unit given] in food subsidies every year. The exact amount depends on the international markets. But I am telling you that we have taken measures that no government preceding me 10 or 15 years ago could have taken. We doubled the price of bread. In 1977 there were uprisings for that reason. Last year and this year we increased the price of gasoline twice, from 20 to 30 piasters (roughly the same as pfennigs). Six years ago, when the government tried a negligible increase in the price of gasoline, Parliament rejected it after a debate lasting several hours.

I told the people: "I have to increase prices. Those who can afford to spend 30,000 or 40,000 Egyptian Pounds (roughly the same as DM) for a car can also afford to pay a higher price for gasoline. I cannot subsidize those who have much money." The people understood that. Many people in our country cannot afford to buy medicine. Therefore, we subsidize them. We are advancing very, very slowly.

Die Welt: Tourism, one of your country's main sources of income, has declined greatly this year. Is that a result of the rebellion within the police last February, which you stopped with the help of the army? Is Egypt still safe for foreigners and foreign investors?

Mubarak: Maybe fewer tourists arrived following the events of February, but their numbers are increasing again. Stay here for a week if you can. Walk the streets during the day or at night, and tell me then how safe you feel. Ask foreigners here. We provide better security arrangements than many other countries. There are many German tourists. For example, there are always plenty of Germans in Luxor. I was there twice after the police rebellion. One day I met a tourist who was crying because she was so sorry that she had to leave our country after only 2 weeks.

Die Welt: What was the real reason for the unrest in February? After all, many hotels were burned. People were killed. Were fundamentalist Islamic forces behind it?

Mubarak: No, not at all. Believe me, fundamentalists were not involved at all. Personal problems, not politics, caused those events. Some officers just did not pay sufficient attention to their soldiers. There were about 300 men who normally would have ended their service after 3 years. Those who do not report in time for compulsory military service must extend the 3-year service by 1 year. But that is at the commanders' discretion. If they like, they can dismiss the soldiers after 3 years. However, they did not. As a result, problems emerged.

Fundamentalists? Never. Even common people were against the rebels. They persecuted them and attacked them. The people were afraid, but I went there and nothing happened.

Die Welt: But Islam is growing stronger. Your own newspapers write about it. They quote students as saying: "We use our heads as a stairway to Islam." Its influence is becoming apparent in the educational system, in the public sector, in the health system, and even in government, the army, and the intelligence services. Are they alarm signals?

Mubarak: We have a few extremists in Egypt, but we do not have more fundamentalists than any other small country. I estimate their number at 600 or 700, 1,000 at most. In this country there is religious freedom. Anyone who is not an extremist or fundamentalist can practice his belief. There is no conflict between Islam and Christianity.

There is religious fundamentalism everywhere. It is not typical of Egypt. Just think of Malaysia, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and the other Arab countries surrounding us. In the United States such tendencies are also becoming apparent, and in Israel, for example, several weeks ago 100 bus stops were attacked for religious reasons.

Die Welt: Let me formulate the question differently. Your policy of opening toward the West meets with political and cultural opposition in radical or fundamentalist circles. I think you call that policy Infitah [as published]. Does Infitah cause difficulties?

Mubarak: No. You did not gain that impression here, did you? Infitah simply means that we want to perform productive, constructive work and that we want to be modern. Let me explain it to you like this: Instead of importing consumer goods from other countries, we build the factories that produce such goods ourselves. Previously "Infitah," meaning opening, was interpreted as meaning that anything was imported that was needed. No country can accept that. You Germans do not accept it, and the Americans and Japanese also do not tolerate it. Everyone must build and protect his industry, and everyone tries to export. That is better anyway.

Die Welt: However, there is opposition in Islam, opposition to Western culture, possibly also to technical civilization, and opposition to other habits and customs. An obvious example is the controversy over the importation of videocassettes, which has become very fierce.

Mubarak: Did you learn that from those who burned videocassettes here? That also happens in France and Germany. It is meaningless. However, I agree with you on one point: We preserve our culture like any other country in the world. There are, for example, video films with sexual representations. People do not accept that here. In Italy you can see it on television. We protect ourselves from that.

Die Welt: What I said about Islamic opposition and its rejection of Western influence, I read in your country's newspapers, for example in the English language *Egyptian Gazette*. It writes about the passionate controversy in your country over the question of whether to maintain tradition or embark on Western modernization...

Mubarak: Sometimes you read stories there which are really only a product of someone's imagination. But we have a free press. It can publish the opinion of 10 or 15 people or the opinion of only 1 person. I told you earlier that since I took office 5 years ago, I have created much room for democracy and freedom. That also holds true for the discussion you mentioned. People themselves must decide right and wrong. For Egypt it is very important that people express their opinion publicly, instead of going underground and making trouble there. I think we can afford publicity here. Never before has there been as much liberty and as much freedom of opinion in our country as there is today.

Mubarak Sends Messages to Reagan, Gorbachev

NC101348 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1158 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent two urgent messages to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the occasion of their meeting in Reykjavik tomorrow. Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has delivered the messages to the U.S. and Soviet ambassadors in Cairo.

MENA has learned that President Mubarak's two messages deal with the situation in the Middle East. They present Egypt's view on how peace efforts can be stimulated to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, a solution that will embrace all aspects of the Palestinian issue. In this regard, President Mubarak pointed to the role the two superpowers can play in advancing peace efforts.

Ghali Says Dealings With Israel To Continue

NC101553 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Commenting on Yitzhaq Shamir's assuming control of the new Israeli Government, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said that those responsible for Egypt's diplomacy will continue to deal with the Israeli Government. He added that Egypt will continue to promote its efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace based on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and noted that these efforts will not be affected by the presence of a new Israeli prime minister. Finally, he affirmed that the progress for peace must come to a halt, regardless of who is in charge of the Israeli Government.

'Abd al-Majid Comments Upon Return From New York
NC111836 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo today from New York, where he led the Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the UN General Assembly. In an arrival statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that he held in-depth discussions with numerous foreign ministers, the UN secretary general, and the president of the UN General Assembly. The talks focused on developments in the Middle East and preparations for an international conference.

He said that Egyptian officials had productive meetings. He added that the Egyptian delgation explained Cairo's views, and heard those of others. 'Abd al-Majid noted that the United States has reservations about an international conference, and that Egypt will keep in touch with all parties concerned so that positions may be outlined. He pointed out that something positive has been achieved, and that Egypt's views had met with understanding.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he reviewed the economic situation with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, adding that he found him to be sympathetic on this matter. He stated that the same topic was raised with IMF officials, and that an IMF delegation will arrive in Cairo in the next few days to continue the talks.

As for the U.S.-Soviet summit, the foreign minister remarked that President Husni Mubarak sent messages to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. He expressed hope that regional issues, including the Middle East, would be discussed at the meeting.

On the formation of a new Israeli government, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is dealing with a government elected by the people. He noted that he met with Yitzhaq Shamir, and got the impression that the Israeli Government will maintain the current policy.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained that he will submit a full report on his talks to President Husni Mubarak.

Submits Report to Mubarak
NC121702 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at the Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace this afternoon.

In a statement afterward, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said he had submitted a detailed report to President Mubarak on the exchanges conducted in the course of the UN General Assembly sessions. His talks with 25 foreign ministers from various parts of the world were covered as well. These talks, he added, provided a good opportunity to explain our views and to hold some productive meetings on the Middle East and on developments affecting the Palestinian question. He noted that he felt an understanding and appreciation of Egypt's views. He pointed out that the discussions during his visit also dealt with international economic issues of interest to Egypt, with emphasis on the role of the IMF. He explained that there had been coordination and consultation between the IMF and members of the Egyptian economic delegation led by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, who were in Washington at the time.

In response to a question on efforts to hold an international peace conference and their outcome, 'Abd al-Majid declared: It is premature to talk about any results, but we can say that all the delegations at the UN session discussed the international conference in an entirely new way. I feel that there has been important progress concerning the idea of an international conference since the Alexandria summit. The foreign minister continued: The United States has some reservations, but we are in touch with American officials, and we always try to explain our point of view. This is due to the fact that the notion of an international conference does not contradict the concept of direct negotiations. We believe that direct negotiations must take place, and that it can be done as part of the international conference: This is Egypt's position. 'Abd al-Majid then stated: Naturally, we give special attention in our efforts to the coordination between Jordan and the PLO on the Palestinian issue.

Asked about a possible exchange of visits by the Egyptian and Soviet foreign ministers, 'Abd al-Majid remarked: Obviously, we would be pleased if such trips took place, and the Soviet Union undoubtedly knows that Egypt has an important role to play in the region. You can say that we and the Soviet Union look forward to achieving peace and stability in the Middle East. As to whether he would visit such Arab states as Saudi Arabia and the YAR in the near future, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: I have some appointments here in Cairo right now, but I plan to visit a number of Arab countries as soon as possible.

Envoy Denies Maneuvers To Be Held Near Sudan
NC131020 Cairo MENA in English 0955 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 13 (MENA) — Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah, Egypt's ambassador to Sudan, denied today that Egypt intends to start military manoeuvres along its border lines with Sudan, confirming that reports to this effect are groundless and are just rumours that aim at devastating the Egyptian-Sudanese relations. Interviewed by *"Al-Ittihad"* newspaper, Musharrafah said the increase of the Egyptian military presence along the border lines with the Sudan aims at limiting smuggling through the two countries and ensuring stability and security in the borderlines area, the *Emirates News Agency* reported.

Tabah Defense Team Holds Regular Meeting
NC132056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) — The Egyptian defense and litigation team on the Tabah issue held a meeting this evening.

The group is composed of experts in law, politics, geography, and history, including Egyptian Law Professors Dr Wahid Ra'fat and Dr Mufid Shihab.

Experts from the Foreign Ministry are also on the defense panel, as are the members of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, led by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department.

This meeting was one in a series of regular sessions that the defense team uses to study documents and prepare the case that will be submitted to the arbitration team. According to the arbitration agreement, this will be done 5 months after the Tabah arbitration group meets in Geneva.

It is known that the arbiters will convene within a month's time after both Egypt and Israel have ratified the accord.

MENA has learned that the arbiters' meeting will probably take place in early December.

Minister, USSR Envoy Review Cooperation

NC131200 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Industry Minister Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab today received the new Soviet ambassador in Cairo. They reviewed various aspects of bilateral industrial cooperation, particularly the projects that the Soviet Union has helped establish in Egypt, such as those involving iron and steel, aluminum, and textiles. The Soviet ambassador stressed that his country desired to develop and strengthen this cooperation.

Mongolian Minister Stops Over En Route to PDRY

NC101725 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA) — Mongolian Foreign Affairs Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren has praised the relations between Egypt and his country, describing them as both friendly and very good. Before leaving Cairo this afternoon, the Mongolian minister said that during a brief 1-day visit to Egypt, he met with Ambassador Wafa' Hijazi, Egyptian assistant foreign minister, to discuss ways to expand bilateral relations. The Mongolian minister made a stopover in Cairo yesterday on his way from New York to the PDRY, where he will make an official 4-day visit.

Mubarak Receives Message from Turkey's Evren

NC121013 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Turkish Justice Minister Necat Eldem at Al-Qubbah Palace this morning. Justice Minister Counsellor Mamduh 'Atiyah and the Turkish charge d'affaires were also present. [passage omitted]

After the meeting, the Turkish justice minister said he had given President Mubarak a verbal message on bilateral relations from Turkish President Kenan Evren. [passage omitted] He added that during his visit to Cairo, he had signed an agreement between the two countries for the return of convicted persons. He said that there are now 42 Turkish citizens in Egypt and 36 Egyptians in Turkey serving prison sentences. They will all be returned to their own countries after the Egyptian and Turkish parliaments have ratified the agreement. [passage omitted]

Papers Ask Reagan, Gorbachev To Discuss Mideast

NC120735 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA) — The newspapers *Al-Akhbar* and *Al-Jumhuriyah* call on the United States and the Soviet Union to take an interest in the Middle East problem, because it is a vital issue that does not only affect stability and peace in the region but is also directly linked to European security and stability, as well as to the interests of the two superpowers themselves. In their editorials today, the two papers agree that if the United States and the Soviet Union are justified in focusing attention at the Reykjavik summit on the issues of bilateral relations, including disarmament and star wars, then other countries that are facing problems are justified in expecting the two leaders to discuss these problems. This is particularly so if the two superpowers have a role in them. In any event, they should at least see if their intervention could help in finding solutions.

Al-Akhbar calls on the American and Soviet leaders to pay attention to the question of an international conference for peace in the Middle East, as this is the best way to solve the Middle East problem. It adds: While the Soviet Union has agreed to this conference, the United States is also required to change its stance and cease its opposition, especially now that Israel has declared its acceptance of the conference as a preliminary framework. The paper expresses the hope that attention will be paid to the Middle East issue at the Reykjavik summit, and that it will not be ignored as it was at the Geneva conference.

Al-Jumhuriyah says: If Reagan and Gorbachev do agree on banning nuclear tests, it is impossible that they should do so without linking this ban to the establishment of peace in the Middle East, particularly after the publication last week of reports that Israel will soon produce the hydrogen bomb. The paper warns that the Middle East conflict might be the spark for a nuclear war and calls on the two leaders not to ignore this region, the conflicts of which have remained explosive for more than 30 years. In its editorial, *Al-Jumhuriyah* notes Egypt's constant desire and its appeals to all international powers to help in stimulating the peace process in the region. It adds: It is this desire that prompted President Husni Mubarak to send two messages to Reagan and Gorbachev asking them to address themselves to the Middle East problem at the Reykjavik summit.

Radio Views Egyptian, Israeli Nuclear Policies

NC122115 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Amal Yusuf commentary from the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] Some people are mistaken if they think that Egyptians did not realize from the very start, in light of available evidence, that Israel has been on its way to becoming a nuclear power since the fifties. The Egyptians know this, and what is more, quite well. There is a project to make Egypt's vast deserts into the nuclear test site of the Middle East. However, the Egyptian people have persistently rejected this horrific idea since the outbreak of the revolution on 23 July 1952.

Regardless of what has been or might be said against Egypt's leaders, they have always lived up to their historic responsibilities. In this respect, it is our duty to highlight the fierce opposition of the Egyptian people, backed by their very best scientists, to the thought of making the desert into a dump for atomic wastes left over from nuclear tests, be they those involving the atomic reactors set up in Egypt in cooperation with some of the major powers, or those undertaken by some of the major powers themselves.

As we all know, every offer from the great powers to build nuclear reactors in Egypt on the aforementioned terms has been turned down. We would not be revealing any secrets were we to say that the reactors in Egypt are either theoretical [nazariyah], or are used for training purposes. They scarcely produce any radioactive waste. Out of its sense of awareness, Egypt has been demanding for more than 20 years that the Middle East and the Mediterranean Basin be free of nuclear weapons.

We announce these facts while stating that Israel has between 100 and 200 small nuclear charges or bombs. The question then arises: Who can protect the Arabs from this terrible Israeli atomic threat? The superpowers, who have been discussing the nuclear peril in Iceland for a day now, have given irrevocable guarantees of what has been called Israel's security and right to exist. We wonder if the Arab people's security and right to exist were taken into account. Nevertheless, the Arabs know how to fight for their security and survival even under this horrifying Israeli atomic threat.

Abu Ghazalah on Upgrading of Armed Forces

NC121411 Cairo MENA in English 1215 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, Oct 12 (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said today a massive development and upgrading is under way in the Armed Forces within the framework of a well-studied plan.

The first five-year plan for modernizing the Armed Forces is about to come to its conclusion before the second plan starts [words indistinct]. As for arming, Abu Ghazalah said, an ambitious plan is in process at a fairly good pace despite the current economic crisis. He cited the examples of Egypt's taking delivery of 40 F-16 aircraft and a number of Mirage 2000 planes.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah's remarks came during his inauguration today of the October 6 Club for the non-commissioned officers at suburban Hilmiyat al-Zaytun.

Air Force Receives New F-16 Aircraft

NC111328 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, attended a ceremony at an air force base today on the occasion of the delivery of a new batch of F-16-C's. The ceremony included air shows featuring the F-16-A and F-16-B planes.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah made a speech in which he highlighted the skill of Egyptian pilots in the use of all types of F-16's. He declared that Egypt relies on the Air Force as the Armed Forces' deterrent arm, and added that the Armed Forces General Command constantly seeks to supply the Air Force with new armament. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said an agreement for the delivery of a third group of F-16's will be signed in the near future. The ceremony was attended by ministers, senior armed forces commanders, and the U.S. ambassador in Cairo.

Economic Group Prepares for IMF Talks

NC131428 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) — The members of the Economic Group have begun extensive meetings in preparation for the new round of talks with the IMF, scheduled to open here on 17 October. An Egyptian delegation led by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, and including Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid and Central Bank Governor 'Ali Najm, returned from Washington recently after attending the annual meetings of the World Bank and the IMF. They also held another round of talks with the IMF experts following an earlier session in Cairo in September. Discussions during the two rounds of talks dealt with Egypt's application for an IMF loan of $1.5 billion to be paid in cash.

The members of the Economic Group are now discussing ways of best using the loan so as not to waste the money without obtaining benefits. This is particularly important, as the Egyptian Government pins great hopes on this loan to pare down part of the deficit in the balance of payments and to finance the import of some of the spare parts and other requirements needed by the major industries.

A responsible source in the meantime has stated that the IMF officials expressed satisfaction with the measures recently adopted by Egypt, particularly those related to simplifying the system of exchange rates, cutting public and government expenditure, and rationalizing imports. The source added: We are now working to revive the banks' trading activity and to promote cooperation between international financial institutions and the competent authorities in Egypt to try to bring back the trade boom.

Mubarak Dimisses Rumors on Prices, Subsidy
NC121650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has emphasized that the government does not intend to either increase the prices of commodities or to lift the subsidy. His excellency dismissed as tendentious the rumors that certain people have been spreading with regard to a price increase in December. He said that those who spread the rumors seek to harm the Egyptian economy.

In remarks to newsmen following his meetings in Al-Qubbah palace today, the president noted that many rumors about price hikes in December are now circulating in Egypt, and he asked: Where does all this talk come from? There is no doubt that certain people are propagating these rumors so that the public will start hoarding goods. The consequence would be a jump in prices. The president went on: I would like to affirm that we have no intention whatsoever of raising prices; the entire thing is unfounded.

President Mubarak added: Certain people are disseminating rumors to the effect that we will lift the subsidy for all commodities and that the prices will rise sharply. I don't understand how some people can be so easily deceived by rumors of this sort. He stated: I would like to reiterate that we will not lift the subsidy. The NDP is holding discussions with the other parties on how to rationalize this subsidy to benefit the poor and ease the pressures on them. He continued: As for the rumors some people are spreading around in the markets that subsidies will be lifted and that prices will go up by three or four times as much, I want to reassure each and every citizen in this country that this talk is groundless. These tendentious rumors seek to undermine our economic situation, he added. We do not have anything of the kind in mind, and we will not proceed with such an action without telling the people about it in clear terms.

The president then asked: Would it be logical for me to lift the subsidy and send the prices skyrocketing overnight to reach current international levels? This is impossible, unreasonable, and illogical. We do not hide anything and when we want to act, we study the problem carefully. We do not want the hasty decisions that some people are calling for, he added. Should I make snap decisions that might result in the country's collapse? We study all economic issues carefully and we take ample time to do so. We are not considering lifting the subsidies at this time. He said: There are many studies to map out the steps that we will follow to determine the best ways of handling the issue of the subsidies without causing any harm to low-income groups. President Mubarak went on to say: We only take measures that help along our own economic reform process and we never bow to the demands of economic entities overseas. He added: Some people still live in the past and say that we are subject to economic pressure from abroad. The president noted that the IMF imposes no demands on Egypt. I will never accede to demands by the IMF that I find unsuitable, and I will not take any step unless I am personally convinced that it is in the people's interest, he added.

To a question about the Reagan-Gorbachev summit and his messages to the two leaders, President Mubarak said the messages (?basically) deal with the Middle East and other issues of interest to us as a peace-loving state opposed to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Asked when he will next meet with Jordan's King Husayn, President Mubarak said this will be discussed following King Husayn's return from his current visit to India. Asked for his impressions following his meeting with Saudi businessmen, President Mubarak said: They were good.

On losses incurred by some factories, President Mubarak said: When a factory incurs a loss we take immediate measures with the management of the factory to raise standards. The president noted that the number of factories suffering losses has decreased tremendously as a result of improvements and of the dismissal of unsuccessful managers. However, he said, I stress that Egyptian industry needs encouragement. To another question about how these losses tend to make rumors proliferate and upset the public, President Mubarak said: The public must realize that we are human beings. We see mistakes and we rectify them. Had all been sound, we wouldn't have this large number of unprofitable companies. The president reiterated that their number has fallen Steps have been taken for the continuous control and improvement of these companies so that they can operate on a sound economic basis and make a profit.

Jobs Still Available for Egyptians in Kuwait
NC121206 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA) — Official envoys of Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah will arrive in Cairo next week to invite President Husni Mubarak to attend the fifth Islamic summit, to be held in Kuwait at the end of January 1987. This was stated by Ahmad 'Atiyah al-Masri, official in charge of Egyptian interests in Kuwait, following his meeting with President Mubarak this morning. [passage omitted]

On the subject of Egyptian workers in Kuwait, Al-Masri said: The Kuwaiti Government is paying special attention to Egyptian citizens working there, because they are employed in high-level technical jobs. The behavior of Egyptians is not causing any harm or anxiety to the Kuwaiti Government. Concluding his statement, he stressed that there are still job opportunities in Kuwait for Egyptians, and that no Egyptian worker there has had his employment terminated, although this is happening to some non-Arab workers.

Opposition Paper Officials Arrested for Bribery
NC120835 Cairo MENA in English 0820 GMT 12 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, Oct 12 (MENA) — *"Al-Akhbar"* leads its front-page news with a report on the arrest of the sub-editor of *"Al-Wafd"* newspaper, its advertising manager and the son-in-law of the WAFD Party's leader Fu'ad Siraj Al-Din who were charged with taking bribes to stop a slander campaign in the newspaper. *"Al-Akhbar"* says "the three defendants were remanded in custody for 15 days and that they were sent to Tura prison. Similar reports appear on the front pages of *"Al-Ahram"* and *"Al-Jumhuriyah"*.

Communiques, Reports on Fighting With Iran

Communique No 2,395

JN101723 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,395 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The tough Iraqi fighters are continuing their glorious defense of the homeland and protection of their people, daily confirming their ability to repulse aggression and safeguard the trust.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our soldiers in the II Army Corps central sector pounded enemy positions, inflicting losses on the aggressors' equipment and weapons. They killed four soldiers and destroyed one vehicle, one machine gun, and two ammunition dumps.

2. With concentrated artillery and tank fire, our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah succeeded in destroying some enemy engineering equipment, paralyzing vehicles, destroying several infantry positions, and killing some rascal Khoneyniites.

3. The V Army Corps northern sector soldiers killed two enemy soldiers and destroyed a four-barreled machine gun, an observation post, and an infantry position.

4. One vehicle, one medium-caliber machine gun, and three different positions were destroyed on the VII Army Corps front.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 October 1986

Forces 'Anxious' To Fight Iranians

JN110907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA) — A ranking Iraqi field commander has said that the Iraqi Armed Forces are determined to make the Iranian aggressors suffer a harsh defeat if their rulers embark on a new adventure to harm Iraqi territory. The II Army Corps commander said that what the Iranian rulers are repeating about their intention to launch a comprehensive offensive against Iraq will only make the Iraqi forces more confident in their ability to crush any offensive and to exterminate any troops these rulers send to battle.

In an interview with *Al-Qadisiyah* here today, the II Army Corps commander said that his men, like the men in all the other Iraqi corps, are completely ready for the next battle and are anxious to fight the Iranians. The commander stressed that the Tehran rulers' statements that this will be the decisive year in their war with Iraq will prove to be the pivotal year for their defeat.

Minister Denies Iranian Claims

JN111703 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1611 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA) — INA has asked Iraqi Information and Culture Minister Latif Nusayyid Jasim about the series of communiques which the Iranian regime issued today. It interrupted its radio programs to announce that Iran succeeded in infiltrating Iraqi territory and in scoring accurate hits on the Kirkuk oil installations. They claim to have scored a grand victory.

Responding to the question, the minister said today's statements reveal that Iranian morale has deeply deteriorated. Despite theirreliance on deception and lies throughout the years of the war, they surpassed their own record in lies and exaggeration in the past 6 months. Today's communiques are symptomatic of this, the minister said.

He noted that whenever the saboteurs from the Barzani or Talbani groups throw a bomb here or there — something to which we have been accustomed for the past 20 years — they start publishing reports and lies, claiming to have achieved the impossible. The minister said: Our oil installations are safe in the hands of our vigilant men. Even the fiercest and biggest Iranian offensives over the past 6 years have failed to reach more than 10 or 15 km into Iraqi territory. Except for a few well-known cases, there forces flee the battlefield whenever a counteroffensive is launched.

Therefore, the claim that they penetrated 150 km inside Iraq and destroyed oil installations in Kirkuk follows the pattern of their false allegations and exaggerations. They are incapable of penetrating our defenses in major battles. How can they achieve this without fighting?

The minister asserted that their statements about destroying our economic establishments in retaliation for our destroying theirs shows that they are eager to face their psychological collapse after our heroic Air Force said that it is determined toruin their defenseless oil and economic installations.

Communique No 2,396

JN111737 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,396 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God Almighty has granted victory to our Armed Forces in all combat areas because we defend justice, honor, and principles and possess the ability to destroy the last phases of the enemy aggression against our country. The day of complete victory is close, God willing.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our brave men in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah have continued their combat operations against the enemy remnants and were able to inflict the following losses on the enemy:

a. Eight infantry positions, two personnel shelters, and one machine gun position destroyed.

b. Seven enemy men killed.

c. One mortar destroyed, killing those manning it.

d. Two boats and one excavator destroyed.

e. Two ammunition dumps burned.

The enemy attempted to evacuate its casulaties from the above postiions but our gunfire killed more enemy men.

2. One of our brave patrols in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris stormed enemy positions opposite our units and opened fire, killing or wounding a number of enemy men and destroying one heavy-caliber machine gun and five infantry positions. The patrol returned safely to base.

3. One of our units in the VII Army Corps front saw three small enemy groups trying to advance on our positions and opened fire on them, killing most of them and forcing the others to flee. Elsewhere in the sector, one excavator and one medium-caliber machine gun were destroyed.

4. The I Army Corps formations in the central sector engaged enemy forces opposite them, killing two and destroying three infantry positions, two gun emplacements, four observation posts, and one ammunition dump.

5. Two personnel shelters and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 October 86

Jets Raid 'Large Maritime Target'

JN120710 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct (INA) — Iraqi Air Force planes raided a large maritime target off the Iranian coast last night. An Iraqi military spokesman said a short while ago that the Iraqi fighter planes returned safely to base after scoring accurate and effective hits on the target at 2327 yesterday.

Communique No 2,397

JN121346 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1300 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Unscheduled communique No 2,397 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 October 1986]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] At 1329 on this blessed day, waves of our Air Force planes rushed toward the very important Shiraz refineries deep inside Iranian territory. They fired the unerring missiles of justice on the refineries. Your planes destroyed their targets, leaving them ablaze. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from the hit targets and explosions were heard. With this daring operation, your Air Force — command and eagles, are proud of their destruction of the last Iranian refinery which so far we had not been able to harm.

At the same time, other waves of our planes raided the warfare chemicals and ammunition plant in Esfahan, further destroying its remaining facilities, and preventing the enemy from repairing them. Our brave eagles of the air safely returned to the homeland, proud of the victory God has granted them.

Perhaps the despotic Iranian rulers will now realize how Iraq deals with the lies that are uttered by the evil tongues. They also will now realize that Iraq's victory is inevitable and that their humiliation cannot be concealed regardless of what they do or how much they resort to lies.

Proud Iraqis, you exercise your legitimate right to destroy the enemy's war efforts by striking blows at their economic facilities. As for the blows that await the Iranian rulers at the battlefront, they will be more destructive and will throw our reeling enemy into the dustbin of history. May God bless our Air Force — commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks, the messenger of good tidings and which implements the Iraqi peoples free will. Long live the people. Long live the leader. Long live the Armed Forces. May God be praised.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 October 1986

Communique No 2,398

JN121744 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,398 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious Armed Forces continued their heroic activities on the battlefront, inflicting further losses on the aggressors. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force continues to destroy the despotic Iranian rulers means of aggression deep inside Iran, at sea, and on the battlefronts. Our planes carried out 63 combat missions over the operations sectors today, killing large numbers of rogues and inflicting losses in weapons, equipment, and military hardware. Our planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 2300 [as heard], scoring an effective and accurate hit. Our brave eagles then safely returned with their planes to base under God's protection and guidance.

2. Our soldiers in the II Army Corps central sector pounded two enemy groups which tried to approach their forward positions, killing six and wounding others while the rest fled,pursued by our able artillery fire. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed three vehicles, damaged two others, and destroyed two ammunition dumps, one observation post, one mortar position, and three infantry positions.

3. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah opened fire with all types of weapons on enemy positions, destroying several infantry positions and killing several of their

occupants. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. Elsewhere in the same sector, two vehicles were destroyed, one vehicle was damaged, one machine gun position was destroyed and those manning it were killed, one observation post was destroyed, one enemy soldier was killed, and two infantry positions were destroyed.

4. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan sighted an enemy group and our units then pounded it with all types of weapons, killing three and wounding seven. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

5. One ammunition dump, two infantry positions, and one observation post were destroyed and the occupants of the observation post were killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. Escaping the tyranny of the despotic clique ruling Iran, new groups of Iranian military sought refuge with our forward units on the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The forces of the rancorous clique today shelled Khurmal and its housing complex with long-range artillery, demolishing several houses and damaging the Khurmal mosque and dispensary.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 12 October 1986

'More Painful' Blows Promised to Iran

JN121300 Baghdad INA in English 1210 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, Oct 12, INA — "The language of gunpowder is the only language that will compel the rulers of Tehran to submit to the logic of right and peace," an Iraqi military paper said.

Al-Qadisiyah, mouthpiece of the Iraqi Defence Ministry mentioned, in an article it carried here today, that the language of giving pieces of advice to the Iranian rulers, that Iraq resorted to in an attempt to enlighten those rulers politically and internationally and in a bid to bring about peace and eliminate hostilities, "has gone forever," the daily stressed. By refusing the new Security Council resolution, *Al-Qadisiyah* said, the Iranian rulers had given Iraq further license to use all military means possible to deter those rulers and force them to recognize Iraq's complete rights.

Were the rulers of Iran to go too far in their course of aggression, the paper said, Iraq would make its forthcoming blows to Iran more painful.

Communique No 2,399

JN131735 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,399 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our homeland Iraq, which is guarded by divine providence and the chests of men, will continue to be a most splendid example for the peoples of the earth. We will demonstrate the masses' unlimited potential and extraordinary abilities to confront challenges because they follow honorable principles and faithful leadership and work for the sake of glorious deeds. The following is a summary of our activities for last night and today:

1. With great efficiency and relentless determination, our brave eagles continued their bold raids on the enemy units and troop concentrations. They carried out 102 combat missions during which they inflicted death on the enemy personnel and destruction on their equipment and weapons, after which our eagles returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

2. Our brave men in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah continued their brave combat operations against the enemy units and inflicted the following losses: Seven infantry positions and two shelters were destroyed and their occupants were killed or wounded, one boat loaded with personnel was destroyed, one mortar was destroyed and its crewmen were killed, one enemy soldier was killed, two ammunition dumps were set ablaze, and three gun emplacements were destroyed.

3. Our formations in the II Army Corps central sector carried out effective artillery and tank strikes against the enemy units opposite them, inflicting further losses, in addition to killing four soldiers, wounding others, and destroying three ammunition dumps.

4. One of our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan spotted an enemy patrol consisting of 15 men as it was trying to approach our positions. It pounded it with various types of weapons and forced it to flee after killing or wounding some of its elements. One enemy soldier was killed and one machine gun emplacement, two ammunition dumps, and one observation post were destroyed in other parts of this sector.

5. Our units in the VII Army Corps front pounded the enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles, destroying eight infantry positions and four gun emplacements, damaged two vehicles, and burned one ammunition dump.

6. In order to get rid of the domination of the evil clique ruling in Iran, some Iranian military personnel defected to our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The despotic Khomeyniite clique continued to shell residential areas and to commit crimes against the defenseless civilian citizens. This clique today shelled the residential areas in Basra and Khurmal with long-range artillery, martyring 2 citizens and injuring 11 citizens, including 1 child, in Basra. The enemy shelling of Khurmal demolished five houses and injured one citizen.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 13 October 1986

Iran Resumed Basra Shelling 13 Oct

JN132113 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2046 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA) — Iraq has once again warned the Iranian rulers against the consequences of their shelling of Iraqi residential areas. An Iraqi military source said Iraq, which has refrained until now from striking at residential areas, will reply at the appropriate time if the Iranian rulers pursue this line of action. In a statement to INA tonight, the source said the Iranian rulers resumed their shelling of purely residential areas in Basra with long-range artillery at 2125 today. [passage indistinct]

12 Dead in Basra Shelling

JN140956 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (INA) — The number of victims of the savage Iranian shelling of residential areas in Basra which began at 2125 yesterday has risen to 12 martyrs, including 3 children and 4 women; and 16 injured, including 3 children and 6 women.

Yesterday, Iraq warned the Iranian rulers against the consequences of their shelling of Iraqi residential areas. A military spokesman said Iraq, which has so far desisted from hitting residential areas, will reply at the proper time if the Iranian rulers continued to pursue this ccurse.

On another level, Iraq informed UN Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar of Iran's continued shelling of Iraqi populated areas. This came in a letter handed to Peres de Cuellar by Iraq's permanent UN representative 'Ismat Kittani last night. The letter noted that the Iranian regime has officially stated that it would start shelling Basra effective 1630 yesterday. Kittani asked that the letter be distributed as a document in the Security Council.

Foreign Media Visit Kirkuk Oil Facilities

JN130841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0814 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Kurkuk, Northern Iraq, 13 Oct (INA) — Press reporters and Arab and foreign television and radio correspondents accredited in Baghdad arrived in Kurkuk this morning aboard a special plane on a visit organized by the Iraqi Culture and Information Ministry. During a tour of the city's oil installations, these reporters ascertained the untrue nature of the Iranian enemy claims that Iranian infiltrators and some agents had carried out sabotage operations here. They saw that these installations and other facilities in the governorate are operating normally.

Further on Tour of Installations

JN131936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1742 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA) — Arab and foreign press, television, radio, and news agency correspondents returned to Baghdad tonight after visiting the Iraqi oil installations in Kirkuk in Northern Iraq which the Iranian regime claimed the day before yesterday it had destroyed.

The correspondents received firsthand knowlege of the normal operation of these installations, the flow of Iraqi oil, and the normal rate of flow through the Iraqi-Turkish pipeline. During their tour, which included all oil installations which the Iranians claimed to have destroyed, the correspondents were assured these installations were intact.

During their tour of the production and service facilities of the Northern Oil Corporation , the Arab and foreign correspondents saw the ongoing oil production oeprations which were taking place under very normal conditions.

Northern Oil Corporation Chairman Sami Sharif told the correspondents that the flow of oil through the Iraqi-Turkish pipeline has never been disrupted for 5 years. He stressed the oil production of the Kirkuk oil wells has not decreased by even one barrel and described the Iranian regime's allegations that its agents carried out sabotage oeprations in Kirkuk as illusions which exist solely in their sick imagination.

He said these allegations reflect the state of despair and frustration in which the Iranian rulers live in order to conceal the comprehensive destruction which has befallen their economic institutions, especially their oil institutions, as a result of strikes by Iraqi fighter planes. The Iraqi Northern Oil Corporation chairman emphasized that the Iranian regime and its agents are too weak to attack Iraqi economic and oil installations. Kirkuk's governor also challenged the Iranian rulers to produce any evidence of their claims, emphasizing that no sabotage occurred in the governorate. He added the Iranian rulers' claims are aimed at halting their deteriorating psychological condition and bolstering their collapsing morale.

Saddam Husayn Chairs Joint Party, RCC Meeting

JN121242 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has presided over a joint meeting of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and the RCC. The results of Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim's visit to Djibouti and Somalia were discussed during the meeting. The Regional Command and the RCC expressed their satisfaction and appreciation of the results of the visit and of the two fraternal countries' brotherly stands in support of Iraq's just battle in defense of its land, sovereignty, and the supreme Arab interests. They also expressed their satisfaction with the level of developed relations between Iraq and both Djibouti and Somalia.

The Regional Command and the RCC then discussed in detail the contacts and activities of the Iraqi delegation to the UN General Assembly meetings. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, presented a detailed report on these contacts and activities as well as on the Security Council's deliberations and Resolution No. 588, which was passed unanimously on 8 October 1986. The Regional Command and the RCC praised the countries which called, in their speeches at the UN General Assembly, for ending the Iraq-Iran war and settling the conflict peacefully in accordance with the UN Charter and the UN Security Council resolutions. They also praised the stands of the UN Security Council permanent and other member states for the positions they declared and their efforts to achieve a comprehensive, lasting peace that guarantees the two sides' rights on the basis of the international law and the provisions of the UN Charter.

The Regional Command and the RCC expressed appreciation of the fraternal Arab countries, particularly the seven-memebr committee states, for their delegations' active efforts to crystallize an international stand in support of peace. They also appreciated the efforts exerted by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

The Command and the RCC also studied and welcomed UN Security Council Resolution No. 588, issued on 8 Octoebr 1986. They asserted that Iraq will cooperate with the Security Council and the UN secretary general in all positive steps aimed at achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace that guarantees Iraq's legitimate rights.

During their joint meeting, which lasted over 4 hours, the Regional Command and the RCC also studied other topics on the agenda and adopted the necessary decisions regarding them.

President Chairs Armed Forces Command Meeting

JN122015 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn chaired an Armed Forces General Command meeting today which was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Ali Hasan al-Majid, Ba'th Party Regional Command member; and Information and Culture Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim.

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad

JN111931 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived here today. He was received by Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and the head and members of the RCC Liberation Movements Bureau.

Al-Masri Makes Statement on Summit Results

JN140824 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Amman (REUTER) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has expressed disappointment with the collapse of the summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev. He said he hopes that they will try again to reach an agreement.

Al-Masri added: We had pinned great hopes on the summit's success on the basis that alleviation of tension between the two superpowers will eventually facilitate matters for us in the Middle East.

Al-Masri said that Jordan, as an Arab country and a member of the Nonaligned Movement, is concerned about detente between the two superpowers. He added: We still sincerely hope that another round of talks will be held between the two leaders and that they will achieve understanding.

AL-DUSTUR Views Effects of Summit

JN140952 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Failure of the Reykjavik Summit and its Consequences on the Middle East"]

[Text] Following initial optimistic reports that important historic agreements on nuclear arms limitation were coming closer, the results of the Reykjavik summit have dashed all our hopes and expectations of a new age of international detente that would reflect positively on several world issues.

Regardless of the side behind the failure of the Reykjavik summit, the direct result of this resounding failure will be reflected in the tension, polarization, arms race, and other signs of the cold war which weighed heavily on all the world in the past, particularly the Third World states to which we belong.

Therefore, we share the world's regret and great concern over this summit's failure, not only because of the consequences it might have on the arms race which could lead to a historic turning point in the destiny of man kind, but also because of the possible tension in relations between the East and West and conflagrations here and there in the form of bloody and bitter confrontations, wars, and regional conflicts.

Undoubtedly, the Middle East region, whose problems might not have been on the agenda of the Reykjavik summit, will be one of the regional hotbeds of tension most affected by the summit's failure, especially since the continuation of the star wars program which President Reagan has insisted on, will further escalate the strategic alliance between Israel and the United States, taking into consideration that Israel was one of the few states which participated in the research for the star wars program.

In light of this, the fragmented Arab world, which has failed to make its presence felt in the arena of great developments, will pay a dear price as a result of the negative consequences of the failure of the Reykjavik summit. Israel will exploit the absence of international detente to pressure the United States for the sake of obtaining a green light to carry out a new aggression against the Arabs in an attempt to gain the maximum concessions, which it has been calling for since the 1967 aggression.

Therefore, we call on the Arab leaders to stop the policy of reactions at this delicate stage in the region and the entire world and to restore the policy of solidarity, which is an indispensable means to confront all facts, incidents, and developments that the Middle East might witness due to the failure of the superpower summit.

AL-RA'Y Views Summit

JN140724 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Reykjavik Summit: Has it Failed or Not?"]

[Text] The Reykjavik summit between the U.S. and Soviet leaders has ended in failure. Indeed, some of the U.S. and Soviet news agencies and official sources depict the lack of agreement as the beginning of a new estrangement and point to the U.S. announcement that it will not be possible to hold a summit between the two leaders in Washington.

Although the strict news blackout that was imposed on the Reykjavik meetings and the great and various efforts made to persuade the world that the summit has failed have given rise to justifiable doubts, it is necessary to wait for some months to know the truth or at least part of the truth. Time, the areas of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the hot problems tat exist between them will show us the real results of the summit. To know what happened at Reykjavik, what was agreed upon, and what differences persist greatly depends on how Moscow and Washington tackle problems, new developments that may occur, and on the reactions of the United States and the Soviet Union.

However, what has been announced so far is that the differences between Washington and Moscow persist and center on the fear that worries the international community as a result of the arms race on earth and in space. The differences continue to be over who possesses more weapons of terror and who has the greater iniaitive to launch the first strike or to contain it and retaliate with a fatal blow. In view of mankind's aspiration toward a calm, just, and good world all reasonable people cannot but condemn such differences and view it as dishonorably rivalry over ignoble aims.

It is true that agreement between the two giants is a serious matter, but their disagreement is also a serious matter. In their agreement and disagreement they are not taking into consideration the needs of the world for security and justice and are acting on the basis of what their interests dictate at the expense of what is good and just.

The international community hopes that the two giants will return to reason and respond to the call of conscience and uphold their joint responsibility in putting a permanent end to mankind's sufferings and to all the forms of persecution, humiliation, and lack of assurance that exist in the world.

U.S. Campaign Against Libya 'Boomeranged'

JN101153 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Oct 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "U.S. Credibility Is the Victim"]

[Text] Undoubtedly, the U.S. State Department spokesman's resignation protesting the reported U.S. Administration's disinformation campaign against Libya casts serious doubt on U.S. credibility as a whole and undermines the soundness of its stand on the military campaign against Libya. This may also explain the reserved position taken by U.S. European allies, such as France, toward this campaign. World public opinion now has the right to know the real motives behind an aggression against an Arab country and the negative results that followed this aggression in terms of anti-Arab sentiments and prevarications. The U.S. State Department spokesman's resignation poses the important question of whether the United States has fallen into the Israeli plot to instigate the whole world against the Arabs under the banner of fighting international terrorism.

Without having to defend Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi and his policies, we tend to believe that the United States is required to clarify the dimensions of this disinformation campaign against an Arab country and to unravel its strings now that the spokesman himself has responded to the call of his conscience and preferred to resign rather than promote lies dictated to him by the nature of his office.

We have always said that Israel succeeded in diverting world public opinion from its crimes and terrorism and in creating, through deception and obscurantism, an anti-Arab atmosphere all over the world by fabricating incidents and conditions that harm the Arabs, depiting them as custodians of terrorism. The U.S. spokesman's statements affirm doubts that Israel seems to have succeeded in dragging the United States into the trench of the Arab nation's enemies.

The whole world stood against the South African authorities because of their interference in the freedom of the press. Attempts to suppress the free flow of information and confiscate people's right to know the truth are condemned throughout the world by all those who have living consciences. It does not become the United States as a superpower to use the world media as a spearhead in its fabricated battle against an Arab country. This will definitely reflect on the U.S. status and international role.

No one can foresee the dire consequences that will result if the United States continues its attempts to justify its unjust campaign against an Arab country. It was hoped that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz would at least apologize for misinforming the world for 2 years about imaginary enemies instead of saying that he justifies using any means to embarass Al-Qadhdhafi.

If the information war is launched by using disinformation, the victim will not be Al-Qadhdhafi but the Arab reputation as a whole. However, as we see now, the disinformation campaign has boomeranged, making U.S. credibility its first victim.

Peres, Shamir 'Two Faces of the Same Coin'

JN101049 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 10 Oct 86 pp 1, 14

[Editorial: "They Are All Against Arabs"]

[Text] Today, Shim'on Peres will give up the Israeli premiership. Also today, like any previous or coming day, we do not believe that this democratic game or the Israeli national unity coalition is outside the framework of Israel and its ambitions and constant policy toward the region's fateful causes.

When Shamir replaces Peres in running Israel's affairs on 14 October, the role will only move from the right hand to the left one. Moreover, the seats of power which planned, carried out, annihilated, killed, and destroyed have been the same since 1948 regardless of the persons who occupied them and regardless of the talk that distinguishes between this or that Israeli official.

They are two faces of the same coin. This is true be it Peres, Shamir, or any other official who was reared in the machine that produces a common concept, one blood relation, an inherited hard line, and dreams of annihilating the Palestinians and the Arabs and enjoying the sight of their blood on roads or the sight of their destroyed houses, which have turned into the size of sardine cans.

Approximately 40 years have passed since Israel's establishment, while the Palestinian is pursued inside his house and bedroom, among the cans, above the mountains, in the valleys, and on the banks of the rivers and waterways.

Nothing has changed despite the rotation of Israeli leaders to run Israel. Whenver a comparison is made between one Israeli leader and another events confirmed that the Israeli leaders are equally hostile to Arabs and to the Arab nation from the Gulf to the ocean.

In the June 1967 war, the Labor Party was the ruling Israeli party whereas during the invasion of Lebanon the Begin-led Likud Party was the ruling Israeli party.

In all of the wars Israel has waged against the Arabs, all Israeli sides with all of their parties and affiliations approved such wars. What can we conclude from the fact that the majority in a country like Israel support the annihilation of Arabs wherever they are?

It cannot be believed that the forthcoming rotation, which will begin today and end officially on 14 October, carries some change as Shamir will assume the premiership while Peres will become Israel's foreign minister, which is the opposite of what took place in past months.

Some in this world suffer the delusion that internal Israeli affairs are accompanied by differences in Israeli foreign policy.

The Israeli falsehood is certainly trying to instill such a delusion butfacts confirm that there are no differences whatsoever between the Likud and the Alignment over the Palestine question, Lebanon, and the entire Arab region.

Furthermore, we say each of these parties only wants to gain the support of the Israelis by vying with each other in expressing hostile attitudes or in launching wars delivering continued military strikes at several areas.

Israel massed numerous forces and vehicles in southern Lebanon and the Golan during the Peres era. Peres is now terminating his last days in office leaving the details of the missions to Shamir, who would have done the same if Peres had not done it. They are two faces of the same coin and we must not believe the contrary. In the Israeli leadership all are against the Arabs no matter how conflicting their internal interests are or how they differ on the shares and the Israeli cheese. [sentence as published]

Perhaps during those 40 years we learned to believe only one view conceived by the successive Israeli leaders: a view that all of them are against the Arabs and against peace.

AL-DUSTUR Views Israeli Transfer

JN110914 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Oct 86 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "On the Threshold of a New Stage"]

[Text] As previously decided and in accordance with the agreement between the two big parties which formed the Israeli Government 2 years ago, Shim'on Peres tendered his resignation yesterday so that Yitzhaq Shamir could head that government for the next 2 years.

As Peres steps down, we come to the end of the last scene of an exciting political game in which the Israeli Labor Party leader played the role of a hero and appeared in all the scenes as a very professional actor who is very skillful at tricks and maneuvers as well as other theatrical techniques.

Two complete years ended while Shim'on Peres was saying in Western Europe, the United States, and to those who are not concerned that he was going to make peace which would end wars and hostilities in the Middle East and turn this region into a unique oasis of peace, justice, and stability in the world.

Although many people in the world were deceived by Peres' false eagerness to make peace as well as by his skillful trickery and games in search of a way out of the difficult situation in the region, the experience has ended and that false claim only succeeded in obstructing any possible progress toward peace and in aborting any opportunity to end the conflict on the basis of rights and justice.

And now, as Yitzhaq Shamir, one of the big terrorists in Israel, steps forward to assume the leadership of the Israeli Government, the picture which Peres succeeded in painting will gradually disappear as a result of his known statements and stands which are known to lack diplomacy. This will expose Israel as a party which rejects withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory and instead establishes Jewish settlements.

As we stand on the threshold of a new political stage in Israel in which the hawks, terrorists, and Zionsit extremists will come into power, we hope that the Arabs will wake up from the long sleep and at least feel that there is a danger that must be resisted if not surround and remove it.

AL-RA'Y: Israeli Settlements 'Obstacle to Peace'

JN091023 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Building Settlements Is Organized Terrorism"]

[Text] Yesterday, the housing minister in the Israeli entity linked the threats against so-called terrorism in the occupied territories to the promise that the occupation authorities will continue to build more settlements there. He did not take account of the fact that this promise is a threat to continue with one of the worst types of terrorism.

The building of settlements constitutes organized terrorism whose shape and content is one of the worst obstacles to peace. Jordan has always warned against continued building of settlements and has always explained that relinquishing this practise is an essential indispensable part of the peace process.

It is strange that the occupation authorities expect the owners of the land, which is being usurped for building settlements, to kneel before them while holding olive branches in their hands. Moreover, these authorities do not want to understand that they are igniting resistance by building settlements, and that they cannot force these land owners to behave the way these authorities like at a time when the later pursue terrorism against them and also threaten them to continue such a pursuit.

The occupation authorities know very well that all international norms and laws condemn the building of settlements. They also know that continuing this policy is a clear challenge to these norms and laws, which can never create an appropriate atmosphere for the peace process. Furthermore, brandishing the continuation of building settlements is a message meant to abort any attempt to activate the peace process. This is one of the evil methods Israel is following to undermine and liquidate the Palestine question.

The Israeli settlers on the usurped Palestinian land are not angels but spears which the occupation authorities are using against the Palsestinian people on their own land. It is unreasonable that the land which is usurped for building settlements should become a paradise where the usurpers enjoy security and stability.

Israel can fool nobody by claiming it is a victim of terrorism at a time when it is planting, promoting, and developing terrorism until it has attained its ugliest forms represented by the building of settlements. The building of settlements and peace cannot co-exist.

Awqaf Minister Returns From Conference in USSR

JN071713 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat returned to Amman today after participating in the Islamic conference at Baku in the Soviet Union. In a statement to PETRA-JNA, Dr al-Hayyat said 70 Arab and Islamic countries participated in this conference, which was held in the Soviet Union for the first time. He added that discussions centered on ways to help the Islamic peoples end their grievances, Islam's role in solving the Palestinian problem, ways to liberate the Palestinian people from Zionist occupation, ending the Lebanese crisis and the Iraq-Iran war, and the need for all Muslims to confront and end the use of nuclear weapons.

Kan'an Returns From World Bank Meetings

JN101945 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an has returned to Amman after leading a Jordanian delegation to the annual meetings of the World Bank group, which were held in Washington and lasted several days.

Dr Kan'an told PETRA that during these meetings talks dealt with issues pertaining to the World Bank's role in tackling current economic issues, especially those pertaining to developing countries' accumulating debts and the consolidation of their economic stability and balances of payment. He added that he held talks with a number of World Bank officials and Arab international financial establishments to exchange views on various economic issues, on contributions toward the projects of the 5-year plan for the Kingdom, and on participation in the development conference to be held in Amman early next month.

Changes in Occupied Territory Ministry Announced

JN121331 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 12 Oct 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Amman — *Sawt Al-Sha'b* — Occupied Territory Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin has decided to carry out a series of changes in the ministry with the aim of reorganizing the consultative, administrative, and technical apparatuses to cope with developments in the ministry's operations in the near future on the occasion of the implementation of the development plan for the occupied territories.

The changes, including the reorganization of the ministry's departments and the formation of new ones, are as follows: Taysir al-Nabulsi, adviser for occupied territory affairs; Hisham al-Shawwa, adviser for Gaza affairs and director of the Gaza Department; Usamah Tahbub, adviser for refugees affairs and director of the Refugees and Evacuees Affairs Department; Muhammad al-Sarrif, adviser for evacuees affairs; Dr Sa'dallah Sa'dallah, adviser for technical and administrational affairs and director of the Occupied Territory Development Department; Dr Nur al-Dajani, director of the Social and Health Services Department; 'Abd al-Karim Abu Al-Hayja', acting director of the Studies Department; 'Abd al-Karim Al-Sayfi, acting director of the Finance and Administration Department; Zuhdi Shamma, administrative office chief; and Adib Samhan, head of the legal section.

The relationship between the directors and the heads of sections will be in accordance with the annexed decision. These changes became effective yesterday, Saturday.

In accordance with the new changes, the ministry's organization will be as follows:

1. The consultative apparatus: adviser for occupied territory affairs, adviser for technical and administrational affairs, adviser for Gaza affairs, adviser for refugees affairs, and adviser for evacuees affairs.

2. Departments: a. The Occupied Territory Development Department. Sections linked to it: Agriculture, industry, cooperation, municipalities, village councils and housing, and lands and structural organization.

b. Studies Department. Sections linked to it: Translation, information, library, archives, and research papers.

c. Finance and Administration Department. Sections linked to it: Personnel affairs, accounting, budget, requirements, transportation, maintainence, information, and guards.

d. Social and Health Services Department. Sections linked to it: poor families, charitable organizations, trade unions, youth centers, clubs, and health affairs.

e. Education Department. Sections linked to it: Edcuation affairs in the West Bank and education affairs in the East Bank.

f. Refugees and Evacuees Affairs Department. Sections linked to it: Food rations, housing in camps, joint investigation, follow up, statistics, projects, and the ministry's offices in governorates and districts.

3. The administrative office. Sections linked to it: outgoing mail, incoming mail, typing, switchboard, porters.

4. The legal and public relations sections.

JORDAN TIMES Reports Dudin Lectures on West Bank

JN111145 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 October 86 p 4

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Text] Amman — A senior Jordanian official on Wednesday painted a grim picture depicting the reality of "facts on the ground" created by the Israeli establishment on the occupied Arab territories and called on Palestinians and Arabs not to despair "because the conflict with Israel is bitter, prolonged and very complex."

Delivering a lecture hosted by the Philadelphia Lions Club, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin said that as this century comes to a close, the bitter Arab-Israeli conflict — which started at the turn of this century — continues unabated, making it more and more difficult to "tell the colour white from the colour black."

"At certain times when these colours came into focus, we found ourselves — as nation and individuals — at loggerheads on which colours are the black and which ones are the white," Mr. Dudin said. Stressing Jordan's determination to carry on with its policies vis-a-vis the occupied territories, he said: "If our struggle (with Israel) requires us to accept what is less harmful in place of the more harmful, we will (accept it). That does not mean we are not aware of the full dimensions of the Zionist assault on the whole Arab Nation."

Reviewing what he described as Israeli "microscopic occupation" policies in the occupied territories and the challenge imposed by Israeli efforts to obliterate the Arab character there, the minister gave a detailed account of Israeli settlement policies and long-term designs that are aimed at Judaising the land and expelling its indigenous arab population.

"The Israeli colonisation has been a central tenet in the Zionist ideology to establish the Zionist state that depends on continued military expansions and on settlements that give a de facto character on the land occupied by force," he said.

He explained that land has always formed the main element of Zionist designs in the occupied territory aimed at bringing Jews from all over the world and settling them in place of the indigenous population. "That is why Israel's take over of Arab lands — in any way possible — is a necessary precondition for establishing settlements in the occupied West Bank."

Unique Zionist Colonisation

He said that although colonisation was not the creation of Zionism and not limited to Jewish ideology — the Zionist colonisation "had assumed a unique character, whether in its closed-in ideological tenets or its actual oppressive practices."

He said Zionist institutions such as the Jewish National Fund and the Jewish Agency, which were established for Jewish emigration to Palestine, have created productive Jewish institutions and professional labor unions aimed at controlling the occupied land's economy, "so that no choice is left for the local population but to leave. The military apparatus played a complimentary role for these institutions in case they failed in achieving their aims."

The original Zionist leadership, he said, "based its settler colonialist practices on the pretext of political security considerations and not social or economic ones."

He said that in certain cases, where tottal Judaisation appeared impossible because of the lack of the demographic element that is capable of accommodating Judaisation, the Zionist leadership opted to strip the geographic element from its Arab character.

The minister said that a study of the Zionist settler plans showed that they were on one hand interdependent while at the same time complimenting each other within a comprehensive Zionist strategy that considers settlement, control of Arab lands and Jewish emigration a matter of life or death.

Mr Dudin said that these settlement plans were enforced in accordance with internal, regional and international considerations regardless of world public opinion. "These policies are carried out by force with a careful study of the proper timing and an awareness of the Arab situation and its continued backwardness and division."

Dividing the West Bank

Making a detailed and updated account of existing Jewish settlements and future settlement plans in the occupied West Bank, Mr. Dudin said: "A look at the reality of settlements in the West Bank after two decades of occupation demonstrate that three main beltlines of settlements had been established, dividing the West Bank into three parts.

"First: The chain of the 'valley area' settlements across the western part of the Jordan River through to 'ayn Jidi. This chain serves the central policy of the Zionist plan which can be summarised in expropriating the land, settling in it and not retreating from any area that has been colonised.

"Second: the chain of settlements established at the eastern heights of the West Bank which extends from south-east Bethlehem in the south across the mountain heights overlooking the valely until Bet She'an in the north.

"Third: The settlement beltine extending from Jerusalem in the south to Janin in the north, parallel to the 1967 truce lines with Jordan.

"Within these three belt lines, there are settler groupings aimed at transforming Arab cities in the West Bank into isolated islands, and transforming Arab population centres there into dissipated minorities that can be easily controlled in preparation for evicting its occupants gradually. In this context we have the following settlement groupings around Hebron consisting of 28 settlements. Bethlehem and Ramallah 37 settlements. Jericho, 29 settlements. Nabulus, Tulkarm, Janin, 45 settlements. The total numebr of settlements in the West Bank since 1967 until Oct. 1, 1986, reached 139 settlements. The number of Jewish settlers living in these settlements is 61,200."

No End in Sight

The minister said that all developments on the occupied territories indicate that Jewish settlements will not stop in the future. "The comprehensive settlement plan drawn out by the settlement branch of the Jewish Agency, which is collectively endorsed by Israeli political circles confirms this reality," he said. "These settlement plans extend until the year 2010. It calls for establishing 165 new settlements inthe West Bank to settle 1.3 million Jews."

Reviewing future Israeli settlement plans the minister said: "There are plans to establish five settler cities to house each between 10,000 and 30,000 Jewish families. The establishment of 36 settlements, each housing 3,000 families, there are also plans to build 65 settlements to accommodate 400 families; 59 kibbutzes; 500-600 housing units a year to guarantee growth of these settlements." [sentence as published]

He said there are plans to build 400 kilometres of roads for these settlements, 100-150 kilometre a year. The Israeli authorities are also working on expanding existing settlements, transforming 15 paramilitary points into settlements for civilians, expanding 18 main settlements, developing industrial areas at an average of 400-500 dunums a year, and annually establishing industrial complexes that would accommodate 3,000 skilled workers each.

The minister said that Israel followed certain guidelines in its settlement policies:

1-Establishing settlements in "vital areas," whether strategically, like heights and mountainous areas, or lands of agricultural importance that have fertile soil, plenty of water and heavily populated Arab areas.

2- Creating a network of main roads in the occupied territories to facilitate access to settlements.

3- Surroudning Palestinian cities and villages.

4- Dissipating the demographic unity of the West Bank and creating alien and contradicting groupings within Arab population centres.

5- Dividing the West Bank into small geographic areas and isolating them from each other.

6. Building the Biggest number of settlements possible and distributing them in the various areas, which explains the existance of small settlements inhabited by few families which are considered the nuclei for settlements to be expanded in the future.

7. Creating job opportunities for settlers within the settlements or in nearby areas by establishing industrial and agricultural projects.

8. Cultivating a hostile attitude towards Arabs and encouraging settler arrogance and terror against Arabs by settling the more radical Jews near Arab cities.

How It happened

Quoting statistics on the size of expropriated West Bank territories, the minister said: "The total area of land confiscated from June 5, 1967 until Oct. 1, 1986, reached 2,717,772 dunums of a total of 5,572,000 (one dunum equals 1000 square metres). That means that the Arab lands taken for settlement purposes are nearly half of the West Bank area, which proves that the Israeli settlement is a means and goal — a building of Israel at the expense of destroying the Arab society in the West Bank.

"The confiscation process was carried out by adopting the following methods:

" —the confiscation of 430,000 dunums in the West Bank described as lands "abandoned" by their Arab owners as a result of the June 1967 war in accordance with the Israeli military order number 58 issued in 1967.

" —700,000 dunums that were registered as belonging to the Jordanian Government as state lands under Israeli military order number 59 of 1967.

" —35,000 dunums that were not registered under anybody's name and were not used.

" —1,150,000 dunums confiscated for Israeli military training purposes under military order 72 of 1967.

" —confiscation of other lands by the Israeli authorities using a Jordanian law issued in 1953.

" —Other confiscations were carried out in accordance with a British 'defense law', number 125 of 1945, that allowed the Israeli military governor to close off any area and expell its inhabitants for 'security reasons.'

The minister said that the Israeli authorities has issued 850 military orders that contradicted with Jordanian laws on the occupied West Bank. He said most of these orders contradicted with the Geneva Convention of 1945.

On settlements in occupied Jerusalem, Mr. Dudin said that the Israeli authorities have built 35 settlements in and around the city inhabited by 90,000 Jewish settlers. He said the occupation authortieis confiscated 56,000 dunums of the total 63,000 dunums of Arab Jerusalem after 1967.

He said the Israeli establishment annexed Jerusalem on June 28, 1967, dissolved Jordanian laws and replaced them by Israeli laws. It also expanded Jerusalem municipality limits to include the area between Sur Bahir in the south to Qalandiyah Airport in the north.

On July 29, 1967, the Israeli establishment announced its political annexation of the city and pronounced it the eternal capital of the Jewish state in violation of all international laws, United Nations Security Council resolutions and the world public opinion.

Mr. Dudin said that after these measures, the Israeli establishment started the implementation of the great Jerusalem plan by expanding the municipality to include Jerusalem and Ramallah, Al-Birah, bayt Sahur, bayt Jala and Bethlehem and 60 Arab villages. This plan aimed at isolating the Jerusalem area from the rest of the West Bank dividing it into two parts; a northern part with Nabulus as its centre and a southern part with Hebron as its centre.

He said the Israeli authortiies then concentrated all its efforts towards settling Jewish emigrants in the Jerusalem area and evicting its palestinian population.

The Complexity of Occupation

In a concluding note, the minister said that his review of the reality of the situation in the occupied West Bank was not only meant to shock or intimidate people but to prompt them to understand the Israeli occupation methods in a way that would serve the struggle against such occupation.

"The problem is not as simple as many people may believe. It has to be understood that we (in Jordan) are directly linked to and responsible for the security of the West Bank. What happens today on the West Bank will influence what will happen tomorrow on the East Bank," the minister said.

Responding to questions by the audience, Mr. Dudin said that Jordanian measures to counter Israeli plans to expel the Palestinian population from the occupied territories started in 1982. He said that the Palestinian population in the West Bank on the eve of the 1967 war was 845,000 people and that the figure declined to 583,000 in 1968 due to the Israeli practices. He said that in July, 1986 the Palestinian population increased to 790,000 due to their steadfastness supported by successive Jordanian governments.

He said that between 1967 and 1971 Jordan dealt with the Israeli occupation in an "emergency concept" by receiving Palestinians and accommodating them in refugee camps. He said the government here was dealing with the development sin an interim and pragmatic fashion.

He said that the 1974, Arab summit resolution pronoucing the Palestine Liberation Organisation(PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people prompted Jordan to reconsider its strategy and polices in accordance with that rdsolution. He said that Jordan has always safeguarded the independence of the PLO, and that inter-PLO differences were an international [as published] Palestinian matter.

Five-Year Plan

Responding to enquiries on Jordan's five-year development plan for the occupied territories, the minister said: "It is very important that the (West Bank) economic situation remains active so as to enable people to continue resisting the occupation. It also serves our purpose of fighting against the expulsion of people from these territories."

On the decision to open branches of Jordanian banks in the occupied West Bank, the minister said that the decision to close down Jordanian banks in the occupied West Bank was an Israeli decision in the first place and not a Jordanian one. He said that through international pressure, Jordan was able to get an Israeli approval for reopening Jordanian banks. He said that these banks would have to comply with Central Bank o fJordan rules that ban dealing with Israelis.

Asked on the reasons behind the big media campaign that accompanied the announcement of the development plan, Mr. Dudin said the government was not responsible for the campaign: "What we did is outline the purpose of the plan for our people in the occupied territories. We are in a position of giving and not taking and we are not competing with any Arab party."

On the timing of the development plan, the minister agreed that "it should have come earlier," but explained that the government felt obliged to create this plan to make up for the $150 million pledge by rich Arab states for the occupied territories under an Arab summit resolution which is no more being fulfilled.

The minister said that the government was determined to carry out the development plan for the occupied territories "no matter what is said about it." He said the forthcoming term of the lower House of Parliament will be discussing the development plan in a comprehensive manner.

American Hostages Reportedly Moved to 'Anjar

NC141656 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1627 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Reliable circles in Beirut wonder if Syria intends to release the American hostages as a sign of goodwill in light of the campaign launched against Damascus, in which it has been accused of being a patron of terrorism.

Some information has been disseminated stating that the six Americans, who have been held by Hizballah since the events in Tripoli about a year ago [not further specified], were transferred from the southern suburb to 'Anjar late last week. The same reports note that the detainees spent the rest of their time in custody in a house in the southern suburb belonging to Ahmad Sha'ban, a member of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party.

Karami Comments on Dialogue, Neutrality

NC131635 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following the West Beirut Coordination Committee meeting on 13 October — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Committee has reviewed the topics on the minds of the Lebanese people over the past days, including the issue of dialogue. The public has been raising questions about how far this dialogue has gone and when will it resume.

We will continue to closely follow this issue. When all the ministers return to Beirut, I will be quite prepared to set a time for the session and will call the ministers for a meeting as soon as possible. Let everyone rest assured that all the statements made by the ministers and other official circles indicate that all, without exception, are ready to attend the session when a date is fixed.

The committee also discussed another issue that needs no justification for discussion; namely, the issue of neutrality. We rejected this issue when presented in the past because we are members of the Arab League and comply with its charter and agreements, including the defense pact. Our land is occupied, Palestine is occupied, and several other Arab territories are occupied. Therefore, how can we be neutral about this bitter situation? We are totally against neutrality. I am saying this so that everyone can rest assured that this issue is being raised for reasons we know, but that we have nothing to do with it.

The problem of the ports and the failure to abide by decisions were also discussed at the meeting. Everyone is using noncompliance by some people as an excuse. This means that not everyone is following orders. Hence, certain people are using this as a pretext to evade responsibilities. Had there been a full commitment, we would have pursued those who had failed to abide by it. But declaring adherence today and revoking the decision after a day or two on the pretext that others have failed to honor commitments is ridiculous and a waste of time. We must all resolve to work in accordance with the decision made by the ministerial dialogue committee.

We were hopeful that the two superpowers would achieve positive results in Iceland. But, regrettably, we are more concerned now that they failed to reach agreement regarding their interests, because they did not even think of discussing ours.

The star wars program is such a serious matter that it deadlocked the meeting. Indeed, this program is serious because it aims to make one party superior to the other and enable it to control the fate of the world. Israel is a partner in this program. We have, therefore, a right to be more concerned. In any case, we have our God Almighty.

[Correspondent] Now that Shamir has assumed office in Israel, do you believe that [words indistinct]?

[Karami] I believe the transfer of power in Israel will not change Israel's policy, particularly in a coalition government. The members of this government before joining it agreed on specific points and drew up a working program. At any rate, everyone abides by Israeli policy. We for our part must play our role in defense of our rights, unity, and sovereignty.

Birri, Junblatt Meet, Leave for Damascus

NC121420 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, received Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri in Al-Mukhtarah Palace at noon today. The two leaders reviewed the current situation in the presence of Marwan Hamadah and Akram Shuhayyib. They then left for Damascus in the afternoon.

In a statement following his meeting with Junblatt, Birri said the visit came on the occasion of Junblatt's return from abroad, adding: It was a good opportunity to discuss the events that took place during his absence, ongoing developments, and measures that need to be taken in the near future. I will leave now with Junblatt for Damascus to continue talks with our Syrian brothers in an attempt to reach a unified and coordinated position. Minister Birri also said: We discussed several topics: the security situation in West Beirut, the massacres in the eastern areas, and the situation in the south, particularly in light of the successful measures to lay down rules of understanding with our Palestinian brothers. We also discussed regional issues, the dialogue, and the current mediation.

Answering a question, Minister Birri said: In my opinion, the shelling of the southern suburb came in response to the operation carried out by Amal forces against Lahd's in which one member of the Lahd forces was captured and five others killed. This is evidence of the understanding and coordination between Israel and the eastern areas. He added: There is absolutely no justification for yesterday's barbaric attack on the southern suburb in whcih phosphoric shells were used. I believe that this shelling came at Israel's request, and so they did it. Asked about dialogue, Birri said: I believe that efforts are underway to resume it.

In his own statement following the meeting, Junblatt said: I am going to Damascus with Birri to discuss the latest developments. I believe that as a result of this instability, the truce violations, the army's violations along all fronts, and the shelling of the mountain and the southern suburb, the atmosphere for dialogue has become clouded. We hope the dialogue will continue so as to stabilize the truce and end this ordeal. However, if the Army and the Lebanese Forces want to escalate the situation, we will be ready. We cannot stand still while the southern suburb, Beirut, and the mountain are subjected to destruction and devastation.

Asked about the situation in the camps, Junblatt said: I believe Birri has done his best to settle the matter. We hope that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will stop making statements that could cause tension and harm the Palestine cause and Lebanon's nationalist cause.

PRC Vice Foreign Minister Arrives in Beirut

NC131155 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] PRC Vice Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan arrived in Beirut from Khartoum today on an official visit that will last until Wednesday. During his visit, he will meet with President al-Jumayyil, Chamber of Deputies Speaker al-Husayni, and Prime Minister Karami, as well as with Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general. The discussions will deal with Lebanese and regional developments.

In a statement at the airport, Qi Huaiyuan said: My visit is taking place in response to an invitation from Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk.

At 1315, Qi Huaiyuan held a working meeting with Ambassador al-Turk. The meeting was attended on the Lebanese side by the director for administrative and financial affairs at the Foreign Ministry, the acting director of protocol, the former Lebanese ambassador to the PRC, and advisers Naji Abu 'Asi and 'Abdallah Qmati. The talks dealt with bilateral relations in all fields, as well as with the situation in the south.

Foreign Ministry Official Leaves for UN Meetings

NC111728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of the Political Affairs Department at the Ministry of Foreign and Expatriate Affairs, left Beirut for New York via London at 1300 today. He will lead the Lebanese delegation to the UN General Assembly's ordinary session in place of Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry's secretary general, who is due back in the country tomorrow.

At the airport, Al-Baba commented on his mission, saying: The coming stage is undoubtedly quite critical. As everyone knows, the UN Security Council will be meeting in the next few days to discuss the Lebanese issue in light of the report that will be submitted by the UN secretary general. The council will certainly examine the situation in Southern Lebanon and the implementation of Resolutions 425 and 426. Naturally, we will take part in these sessions and give our opinions. We will also hear the secretary general's report and views.

Al-Baba added: We have already said, and we still believe, that the United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, should assume their responsibilities as far as Lebanon is concerned. The secretary general must propose ways of forcing Israel to withdraw from Lebanon in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426. We will demand this.

Liberal Party Criticizes Syrian Policy

NC101216 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Former President Camille Sham'un today emphasized the importance of remaining vigilant with regard to some people's attempts at exploitation. He noted that he is holding contacts with various parties to encourage them to work within the context of a common view in the service of the public interest. President Sham'un stressed the need for action to unite Christian and Lebanese ranks to face the coming stage. He made these remarks during the weekly meeting of the National Liberal Party's Higher Political Council. President Sham'un also reviewed current political and security conditions.

The council then discussed the speech Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas had delivered on the anniversary of the October war, particularly his reference to Lebanon. The council thought that the nature of his speech was folkloric. It contained a lot of falsification, one-upmanship, and contradictions. Furthermore, it is considered to be interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon, for he explicitly admitted that Syria was providing assistance in the battle for the mountain region and that it supported one side against the other to deepen the rift between the Lebanese people.

The council asked: Is this boasting by Minister Talas about his country's responsibility for the killing of 6,000 people and the displacement of 300,000 others from the mountain region a cause for congratulations? Should he be thanked for this act of terrorism and genocide?

The council noted that those who have cast doubt about our Arabism were the first to stab Arabism and lead to its fragmentation. The best proof of this fact is the support the Damascus rulers give to Iran — a non-Arab state — in its war against Arabs in Iraq. By drawing attention to this, the council seeks to highlight Syria's support for terrorism. Minister Talas' remarks about the war of annihilation against the Lebanese can now be added to President al-Asad's admission in his famous speech about his country's responsibility for the displacement of the people of Al-Damur in 1976.

The council also discussed the current economic and social conditions in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Official Denies AFP Report on Executions

NC101944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] In response to an AFP report issued on 9 October 1986 about mass graves and alleged liquidations in East Beirut following the events of 27 September, an official source in the Lebanese Forces has made the following statement:

1. Reports published in today's papers and attributed to AFP have absolutely no basis in fact and contain deliberate fallacies. The talk of mass graves is an obvious attempt to distort the image of Christians both domestically and internationally. It is also a media coverup for the failure of Syria's onslaught on the Christian areas and the resulting moral and material damage.

2. A number of people were killed as a result of this Syrian attack, carried out by various groups that answer to Syria under Elie Hubayqah's flag. The Lebanese Forces have detained those who interrogation has proved participated in the 27 September operation, and will soon announce the names of the detainees and the charges made against them.

The Lebanese Forces declare these facts openly and urge the media not to disseminate false and cheap reports and rumors that place their credibility in doubt and harm our cause as a resistance organization. We particularly urge AFP reporters and other correspondents to verify the truth of our statement and the falseness of their claims. We are prepared to help these reporters visit any site in our areas that they wish.

Monte Carlo: Al-Asad Denies Link With Terrorism

JN122104 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2005 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus carried within the "Panorama" program]

[Text] In a detailed statement to the U.S. *Time* magazine, President Hafiz al-Asad said: The accusations being leveled against Syria regarding so-called terrorism do not bother us as long as they do not express the reality, and these accusations epitomize an Israeli, Zionist will. President Al-Asad mentioned a number of documented terrorist acts by Israel. He substantiated his statements with evidence, documents, and dates, and the practices of the Jewish Defense League in the United States. He wondered: What is the U.S. position on all these terrorist acts? He affirmed that the U.S. authorities have not taken any postions in line with their statements on terrorism, and thus they are not objective or neutral when they accuse Syria of terrorism. He said: Any claim by anyone that he received assistance from Syria lacks proof, and these allegations are false and groundless. It is logical for us to conclude that other intelligence services, especially Israeli intelligence, are behind these operations because they are the only beneficiaries. President Al-Asad added: We defy the U.S., Italian, and other intelligence services that collaborate with them to give proof that Syria has carried out one operation in any country in the world. The objective of the accusations against Syria is to change its militant political line against the Israeli occupation, an objective that no force in the world can achieve. We do not seek a truce or deals regarding our usurped rights because these rights are sacred.

President Al-Asad said: However, no terrorist acts are being carried out in Syria by Syrians or by any others. Regarding the London operation, the president said: Israeli intelligence did not draw up a plan to blow up the Israeli plane, but a plan that would be discovered before there was an explosion. Israel exploits this politically. The accused came to the Syrian Embassy in London after the operation to tell the employees that he was cooperating with Syria. It was a surprise to the embassy employees, who contacted the Syrian security services, which then asked the employees to immediately throw him out or contact the British police if the refused to leave. Al-Asad said: When that man was thrown out of the embassy, he shouted: You will see what I will do.

Regarding the man's background, the president said: He is a Jordanian citizen from the Al-Hindawi family and worked as a journalist for one of the Arab newspapers published in London. One year ago, the man came to Syria and said that he had an expired Jordanian passport because the Jordanian authorities did not renew it and asked for a Syrian passport. His request was met. The president pointed out that at the time relations between Jordan and Syria were bad but now they are normal. The president added: After obtaining a Syrian passport, the man left Damascus for an undisclosed destination. But we knew that his activities were broad and not confined to London.

Regarding the Soviet-Israeli contacts, President Al-Asad said: I do not believe that the current contacts will expand the Soviet Union's role in the peace process. Regarding the hostages in Lebanon, the President said: Syria is making every effort for them, but the main obstacles are the U.S. positions, especially those taken from a position of strength in dealing with the abductors. It seems that this cannot achieve the desired results.

Regarding Lebanon, President al-Asad said: Because of its refusal to implement Resolution 425, Israel can be held responsible for the attacks on the international forces, and Israel prevents these forces from carrying out their duties. President al-Asad condemned attacks on the international forces by any side whatsoever. Regarding a solution in Lebanon, President al-Asad said: I do not feel at al frustrated. Foreign interference creates complications, and the Lebanese will reach an agreement, and they have decided to reach agreement on common denominators. As for us, we will continue to help Lebanon for as long as it takes. The majority in the Lebanese Forces supports an accord.

Regarding the danger of war between Syria and Israel, President al-Asad said: There is no sign of an imminent war, but the continued occupation of Arab territories could lead to tension and various other possibilities.

TISHRIN Cited on Heathrow Incident

JN111021 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 11 Oct (SANA) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *Tishrin* says: After the imperialist and Zionist circles failed to affect the French stand and drag France to the trench of the Arabs' enemies, the rabid campaign has moved to Britain, and this smacks of rancor and racism. The newspaper affirms that before too long Britain will discover the U.S. and Israeli hands and their secret organs behind the alleged Heathrow Airport oepration which was presumptively used against Syria without any material evidence.

The newspaper adds that accusing Syria is an attempt to remove suspicion from the criminal, hide the facts of the crime, and divert attention from the principal perpetrator. The newspaper says: It seems that Britain does not need instigating to begin its campaign against Syria and to direct all its rancor against it and its stand on the issue of peace in the region and the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole — a stand that is not favored by British policy under the Conservative Party.

Tishrin believes that what is now taking place in Britain is a direct British contribution to a campaign to tarnish the name of Syria and its great pan-Arab role to mobilize world public opinion and prepare it for an Israeli-U.S. aggression against Syria while the real terrorism is embodied by Israel's history, behavior, expansion, existence, and ideology.

Tishrin asserts that Syria will not submit to these mean and exposed campaigns. Syria is more determined to affirm its stand on the issue of terrorism and its condemnation as it sanctifies the national and pan-Arab struggle for liberation and supports national resistance to the Israeli occupation by all means.

AL-BA'TH Cited on Incident

JN121440 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 Oct (SANA) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* dealt with the attempt by U.S. and Western media, which are fully linked to Zionism, to concentrate on the issue of terrorism and give it top priority.

The paper pointed to this attempt following several operations in European capitals' airports and on the streets which were initially accompanied by veiled insinuations against Syria and then turned into direct accusations by Thatcher's conservative government in Britain.

The paper said that the British Government has volunteered to implement what Washington asks so that the British decision is one in name only and is actually a U.S.-Israeli decision that affirms complete subservience to two partners whose aim is to instigate and kindle hotbeds of tension in more than one place in the world.

The paper affirmed that the attempt to involve Syria in matters with which it has nothing to do and which were vehemently condemned by Syria is a cheap game that deserves no consideration whether Thatcher plays the role of broker or executor.

Damascus on 'Theatrical Piece'

JN111511 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The final chapters of the naive theatrical piece are continuing with the British judiciary. This theatrical piece is arranged, prepared, and carried out by Israeli intelligence organs and those collaborating with them to harm Syria and to help Israel improve its bad reputation and its image framed with terrorism, aggression, occupation, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

What has been taking place in the London court so far cannot change the fact that the accusations against Syria are baseless, have no evidence, and would not be accepted during any objective, rational trial. What the trial will witness in the coming days cannot deviate from this fact.

The answer to the simple question of who benefits from the crime will identify the party behind the planning, implementation, and exploiting of this crime. The Israeli security man, whose role in the play was to discover the suitcase or to replace the original suitcase with another boobytrapped one, answered this question in court. This Israeli intelligence agent said: If Syria appears to be involved or responsible in any way, this will be in the interest of Israel and Syria's image will be tarnished.

Israel is to benefit from the play of the El Al plane suitcase in London. Syria is the party which will be harmed in this play. The entire play falls within the framework of the campaign of forgery, deception, slander, and fabrication organized by Israel and the United States against Syria and other Arab countries to create an atmosphere conducive to an aggressor act in the region, which the U.S. plans of hegemony cannot penetrate.

The scandal exposed in Washington about the U.S. Administration's misleading the press and forcing it to publish false and fabricated information to create an atmosphere aiding an aggression in the region also comes within the framework of this campaign. Bernard Kalb, U.S. State Department spokesman, could not stand this scandal and tendered his resignation.

Nobody doubts that British police and intelligence organs know the facts and the hands behind the London airport play. The question is: Why did the British let the play take place in the British arena? Why are the British judiciary, press, and government departments being used to harm Syria and, consequently, to undermine relations between Syria and Britain?

Syria has always been eager to keep its relations with Britain normal and natural despite the British Government's many negative stands, whether regarding British-Arab relations or bilateral relations. Syria is still eager to have relations which are in the interest of both sides, despite the existence of differences in viewpoints on many issues. But good relations require effort from both sides, not one side. Although Britain was a superpower and an empire over which the sun never set, and although it is today a permanent member of the Security Council, it also needs relations with other countries, including Arab countries, in addition to its relations of subservience to U.S. policy. Relinquishing British-Arab relations cannot be compensated for by the relations of subservience to the United States, which, within a framework of alliance, is trying to inherit the remaining British interests and influence, its shares in Arab markets, and its position in the Arab world.

It is not too late for Britain to put an end to the Israeli theatrical piece and Israeli-U.S. exploitation, and protect its relations with Arabs from Israeli destruction and U.S. competition.

Syria is not concerned about what is taking place in London, because it knows only too well that facts are stronger than falsehoods and that terrorism is not part of Syrian policy or its methods. Terrorism is associated with the Zionist movement and with the terrorist, aggressive Israeli-Zionist regime. If anybody in Britain doubts the soundness of what Syria says, he must remember the assassination of Lord Moyne, British minister of state, in Cairo, to realize terrorism is a Zionist method to undermine relations between the Arabs and the West.

AL-THAWRAH Cited on Israeli Government Rotation

JN110849 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Israeli Aggression and the Rotation Game Between Peres and Shamir," *Al-Thawrah* says: With the beginning of the game of political changes in Israeli signified by Peres' resignation and Shamir's readiness to assume the Zionist premiership, one can ascertain that the results will be a continuation of the policy of aggression and expansion because all political parties in Israel have as their objective the implementation of the same Zionist strategic policy that seeks to establish greater Israel, occupy Arab territories, and expand at their expense. That is why, following his resignation, Peres pledged to establish more Zionsit settlements on the occupied Arab territories on the basis of the rotation agreement he had concluded with Shamir. It is evident that this pledge refutes all claims and illusions which tried to depict Peres as a representative of the doves in Israel and Shamir as representative of the hawks. Such illusions were dissipated in one stroke when the alternate premiership government was formed in Israel.

This government, which comprises the Alignment and Likud, is the one which has perpetrated the most vicious crimes against the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territoires. It is also the one which has entrenched Israel's strategic alliance with the United States by joining the "star wars" program. What change can possibly take place following Shamir's assumption of the premiership? The picture is very clear from all angles. The rotation agreement is just a political game between the Alignment and Likud intended to find a way out of the latest elections and allowing all of the Israeli parties to participate in the future schemes of expansion and aggression.

Faced with this fact, the Arabs are called upon to step up their state of alertness and caution to confront developments in the situation. The Zionist peril continues to exist whether Peres or Shamir is in power because both implement the same policy of aggression and expansion. The only way to confront this peril is by entrenching the line of confrontation and steadfastness, by seriously working to attain strategic parity, and by securing all the necessary requisites for liberating the occupied land and regaining rights.

Press on Anti-Arab Moves, Israel's Nuclear Power

JN130823 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Press Review]

[Text] Newspaper comments deal with the new U.S.-Israeli moves in the region and the need to confront these moves. The newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says:

Although the Camp David partners have recently tried to pose as parties interested in peace in the region, current developments show just the contrary. Not only have these partners rejected the many international resolutions concerning just and permanent peace in the region, but they have also resorted to their old-new means of threatening to use force. A reading of direct and indirect Israeli and U.S. statements as well as remarks by the Egyptian regime's officials shows that all their talk of peace and its urgency is only a cover for an accurately planned military action. This is borne out by the fact that both political and military U.S. and Israeli officials are hinting at military action.

Al-Ba'th continues: What is being prepared is extermely serious. There are tangible facts to prove this. Therefore, we find it incumbent upon us to reiterate our warning against current preparations, given that this danger does not threaten certain Arab countries but is aimed at all of them. Previous experience has shown that the danger is directed at everyone, though in a step-by-step aggression. Therefore, pooling Arab resources, making them ready to face all eventualities, is an urgent issue that must top all priorities.

In its comment, *Tishrin* says: If the Camp David partners' aim is to effect reconciliation with the enemy, sell out the Arab cause, and liquidate Palestine historically and geographically, then it is natural for them to direct their poisoned arrows against Syria. It is natural for the enemy and its Western protectors to direct their cheap remarks against Syria, which they consider the insurmountable obstacle to Arab surrender and collapse. The enemy talk and the Western media leaks about its nuclear achievements is another aspect of the psychological war against Syria and the morale of its people and Army. The Zionist paper *Hadashot* admitted that the issue of leaking secrets about Israel's nuclear capability is part of the war against Syria, which Israel regards as its first and very strong enemy. The paper also says that Israel emerged exhausted from the Lebanese war and that it needs years to restore its previous morale.

All these poisoned arrows will not weaken Syria's determination or shake its stands. Syria believes in the triumph of justice and truth, that the Arab cause will be victorious because the Arab nation's masses are upholding this cause and are supporting Syria in defending it. The despicable capitulation which some Arabs call for is counter to the nation's values and glorious history. These Arabs are certainly heading for bankruptcy; in fact they are already bankrupt.

As for the terrorism which they talk about, it is planned by Israel and its agents because Israel was created and has been sustained by terrorism. Terrorism negates the principles of mass struggle and Syria intends to make the battle for liberation a pan-Arab battle of the masses.

Al-Asad Receives Iran's Rafiqdust 12 Oct

JN121350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Mohsen Rafiqdust, Iranian minister of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, in Damascus at 1315 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', head of the National Security Office Ahmad Diyab, and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus. The talks centered on the situation in the region and issues of common interest.

Al-Asad Confers With Sudanese Delegation

JN111305 Damacus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] At 1300 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the Sudanese Government and party delegation led by Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of the Sudanese State Council and member of the Al-Ummah Party Political Bureau. Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the Sudanese ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

Al-Banna conveyed to the president the greetings of the Sudanese leadership. He expressed thanks in the name of the Sudanese people and government for the support Sudan has received from Syria and for the aid Syria has extended to Sudan. The president asked Al-Banna to convey his greetings to the Sudanese leadership and the fraternal Sudanese people.

Talks dealt with bilateral relations and the situation in Sudan and the region. They stressed the need to bolster cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

The president asserted that Syria continues to stand by Sudan in its efforts to overcome its current difficulties. He also asserted that there is no room for disperation of pessimism because the future will be for the peoples. He said that the Sudanese people who rose up against Numayri's rule will eventually triumph.

Sudan's Al-Banna Praises Meeting

JN111920 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] In an interview with Syrian Arab Television this evening, Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of the Sudanese State Council, described the meeting held between him and the accompanying delegation with President Hafiz al-Asad.

[Begin Al-Banna recording] It was a happy occasion. We felt he was a kind brother, a noble father, and a steadfast, strong man who believes in his cause and also in the Arab nation's cause regarding its unity, steadfastness, and strength. He also believes in the need to achieve victory and in the safety of the Arab homeland's territory in Sudan and other countries, including the Syrian Arab Republic. We have a great impression of our meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad, which doubles our hopes and increases the strength of our determination that we will be triumphant in all Arab arenas, God willing. [end recording]

Palestinian Magazine Cited on Tehran Kidnapping

NC111411 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] The Paris-based magazine *Al-Yawm Al-Sabi'* says that the Iranian Islamic Revolution Fighters Organization [Munazzamat Mujahidi al-Thawrah al-Islamiyah al-Iraniyah] is responsible for the kidnapping of Syrian diplomat Iyad Mahmud in Tehran. The Palestinian magazine said that the operation was meant as a warning to Syria not to change its position on the Gulf war. Another objective was to prevent Syria from working for the release of the hostages taken in Lebanon.

Iraqi Paper Reports on Emerging Power Struggle

JN111105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi paper says that all indications are that a bloody power struggle will take place among the ruling clique in Syria in the next stage. In an article today, *Al-Thawrah* says that the power struggle Syria will experience will be a struggle for the booty by those who are satiated, the thieves, and the peddlers in politics, and that this struggle will inevitably make one party triumph over the other, particularly now that a coup against Hafiz al-Asad has become more than a probability and may take place at any time.

Al-Thawrah says that one of the first victims of the liquidations that have been going on for some time in the power centers is Defense Minister Mustafa Talas whom Al-Asad has divested of most of his powers during the past 6 months and who has become a figurehead minister.

Al-Thawrah explains that differences within the Damascus regime, which exacerbated following the illness of the head of the Syrian regime last year and his failure to fully perform his duties, have not taken place abruptly but are the natural upshot of the policy of pan-Arab treason that Hafiz al-Asad has adopted as Syria's official policy.

The paper reviews the various blocs that have been formed and that are undermining the Syrian regime, such as the alliance formed among Muhammad al-Khuli, head of the Syrian Air Force intelligence service; Chief of Staff Hikmat al-Shihbai; Foreign Minister Faruq al-Sahr'; and 'Ali Aslan, President Al-Asad's adviser for intelligence and Army affairs.

Al-Thawrah adds that Muhammad al-Khuli, who was appointed by Hafiz al-Asad as head of the higher military council, will be capable, through this alliance, of liquidating his opponents, primarily Mustafa Talas, as well as 'Ali Dubah, head of military intelligence; 'Ali Haydar, commander of the special forces; and Ibrahim Safi, commander of the 5th Division.

Al-Thawrah concludes that these differences, which have led to much friction and many armed clashes between the units which support this or that party, have forced Hafiz al-Asad to intervene and make changes in political and military posts to reconcile, if only temporarily, those who are waging a power struggle in Syria.

AL-MASIRAH Cited on Internal Discontent

NC111752 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Regarding the internal situation in Syria, the magazine *Al-Masirah* has revealed that Syrian intelligence has seized the contents of nearly 200 jewelery stores in a number of cities around the country. Funds and other possessions belonging to a number of traders were also confiscated after these individuals were arrested on charges of dealing in dollars on the black market.

Al-Masirah stated that senior 'Alawite officers do not hide their resentment at the monopoly of wealth and power enjoyed by the Al-Asad family. These feelings have spread to Sunnite officers known for their traditional antagonism to 'Alawites, which is reflected in demonstrations that begin in the mosques each Friday protesting 'Alawite rule and the Al-Asad regime.

The magazine added that Syrian intelligence has uncovered plans for a coup by Syrian officers and that Damascus tried to impose a blackout on this incident. However, the subsequent wave of arrests, which included a large number of officers, created an atmosphere of doubt, and raised many questions about what is happening behind the scenes in the struggle for power and domination in Damascus.

Meanwhile, the Syrian economy continues to deteriorate. According to press sources, the authorities have made a new attempt to curb this downward trend. A series of measures have been taken, and they focus on customs and finance. Excessive fees have been imposed on cars entering Syria and those with capital must deposit at least 60 percent of their funds at customs or police posts on the borders, and at air and seaports. An employee of a travel agency has stated that there has been a great drop in the number of people going from Lebanon to Syria in the wake of these steps. He said that residents of Damascus have spoken of difficulties in obtaining several basic commodities.

Chief of Staff Levi on Syria, Terrorism

TA130756 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky; date and place not given — videotaped]

[Text] [Levi] A happy new year to all the people of Israel.

[Shlonsky] In the last few days the Syrian issue has arisen again. Some say that war with Syria is unavoidable; others speak of a target date that the Syrians have set for a war against Israel. Are we closer to a war than we were a year ago?

[Levi] The Syrian issue, as you call it, comes up occasionally, and not always in accordance with figures, facts, or changes in the field or in policy. Many times it comes up in relation to this or that headline. I want to speak about the Syrians now: The Syrians are our enemy, at present perhaps the most extreme of our enemies — not by our definition, but by their own. They are enemies both in ideology and practice — through their preparations, building up of their forces, organizing and investing in security, and through their rhetoric. This is an ongoing process. It keeps us busy, and we are dealing with it regardless of declarations and not necessarily in accordance with what is reported in the media.

[Shlonsky] Are there any signs in the field that point to any change which might be a cause for concern?

[Levi] I do not think that today we have any special sign pointing to a concrete cause for concern. Our concepts regarding battle and alertness say that we must always be prepared for the possibility of a war, and when we speak of Syria, a Syrian war initiative. Basically this also holds for other potential enemies. At present I do not see any special cause for concern. This does not mean we are neglecting our state of alertness; this is a constant thing which is built on a whole series of factors, some of which are actually located on the border with Syria, and some of which are based on the IDF structure. All year we are building on this state of preparedness and an intelligence system that closely monitors possible developments.

[Shlonsky] To what extent are the Syrians involved in terrorism in southern Lebanon? Recently we have even heard of Syrians reaching the refugee camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Rashidiyah south of Tyre. Is this a cause of concern for us?

[Levi] To say that Israel is worried would be very bombastic. We are at war against terrorism in all parts of Israel, against terrorism directed at Israelis or Israeli targets abroad. Also, as a Jewish state, we combat terrorism against Jews worldwide. This war was started by the organizations which are directly and massively aided by a group of countries. Syria and Libya lead in this aid, as well as Iraq, which today serves as a base for PLO centers and headquarters. Saudi Arabia and other countries also contribute money to terrorist organizations. The truth is that we can bring about a decrease in terrorism through international cooperation. If we sum up the last year, I think it has proved to be blessed with international cooperation for disrupting and hitting at the political infrastructure that greatly helps terrorism.

[Shlonsky] What about the Syrians' direct involvement in southern Lebanon against Israel and the South Lebanese Army?

[Levi] The Syrian involvement did not start in the last few days. When we discussed the security zone we knew the problem was not between us and the residents of southern Lebanon, as some people claimed. We also counted Syria, Hizballah, Iran, and the terrorist organizations as factors which without any connection to residents of southern Lebanon, and even contrary to trends which could have developed in the joint interests of inhabitants on both sides of the border, strove for and helped carry out attacks against Israel, and even carried them out directly. Car bombs were sent by Syrian organizations more often last year than recently, so I do not see any radical change in this issue but regard it as a continuing trend.

[Shlonsky] In the last few years there has been a lot of talk about cuts in the defense budget. This year it looks as though the IDF and the defense establishment will ask for an increase in the defense budget. Can we expect a larger defense budget than we had last year?

[Levi] In the last few years the defense budget was severely cut, and the cuts imposed by the government have been implemented. The cuts were not the result of an assessment that expenditures could be cut because the level of threat had gone down. The cuts were the result of an economic assessment: The economy was in such a serious crisis that it was necessary to decrease expenditures, and an [illegible] her things to make a large cut in the defense budget. The Army took this upon itself, not only because this decision was imposed upon it but also out of a realization that there was no point in maintaining security when everything else was collapsing. I think we implemented the cuts in good faith. This year we say that it is necessary to increase the defense budget. I want to make it clear that this increase is not meant to enable us to do the same things we did previously, only more comfortably. The Army is maintaining its strength and continuing to build its power. However, in order to preserve this process for the coming years it is necessary to continue investing. Therefore I regard it as necessary to say that from my point of view, for long-term purposes we will have to invest more money in 1987 in areas that will yield results only in future years. I believe that just as we have undertaken the cuts, we must explain this issue of receiving more money next year. I believe, and this does not depend on us, that we will receive more money, and that the IDF will continue building for the future, and not only maintaining its power in the short and medium terms.

[Shlonsky] Finally, Mr Chief of Staff, is there anything new regarding the two soldiers kidnapped in Lebanon and the seven MIA'S from the Lebanon war?

[Levi] I would like to say something in conclusion. On Yom Kippur and Rosh Hashana we do our soul searching; I think that the last year was not without security challenges, but we can certainly look back on this year and say that we achieved our goals and fulfilled our missions; not easily, and not always exactly as we wanted, and unfortunately not always without casualties. However, in the final analysis we are in a good position regarding daily security and our state of alertness and preparedness for war. I am happy about this, and I think it is important to thank all those career Army officers, civilians, reservists, and regular Army personnel, wherever they are, who in their work always do everything they can to achieve these targets, which I can point to with satisfaction for the last year. As for the missing soldiers — those who disappeared during and after the war, and those kidnapped last year in the security zone — unfortunately I do not have any messages regarding an end to the affair or indicating that we have solved the problem. However, the IDF is dealing with this issue constantly, regards it as an obligation, and just as any other obligation will see to it that it is fulfilled.

IDF Intelligence Chief on Syrian Threat

TA120938 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0600 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Interview with Major General Amnon Shahaq, head of the IDF Intelligence Branch, by military correspondent Gay Zohar "prior to Yom Kippur" — recorded]]

[Text][Shahaq] Deterrence is just like money; even the rich never have enough, they always want more. Obviously we do not have enough in terms of what the Intelligence Branch should strive for. There was a debate on whether we had lost some of our deterrence vis-a-vis the Syrians during and after the Peace for Galilee Operation. I think Israel has an appropriate level of deterrence vis-a-vis the Syrians. I believe that the Syrians are afraid, and rightly so, of Israel's overall military power. We have deterrence and I think it will be difficult to surprise us. I think the Syrians will eventually make a supreme effort, using huge resources, in order to surprise us.

[Zohar] There was a lot of talk about cuts in the IDF, and some of it came from the IDF itself. There was talk about harm to equipment, a decrease in training. Did this harm our deterrence?

[Shahaq] The talk about cuts did not relate to deterrence, but rather to difficulties which Israel and the IDF have to face. I do not know what the Syrians will make of this, but I am sure they are quite happy the IDF had to make cuts, because this helps them. I do not think, however, that these cuts made them believe the next war will be easier for them.

[Zohar] The Syrian chief of staff, in an interview marking 13 years since the Yom Kippur War, said that the Syrian Army is in a state of combat alert. Is this construed by us as an immediate threat?

[Shahaq] The Syrian Army is in combat alert all year long. By the way, the IDF is also on constant combat alert. We have here two very large armies which have a common border, and there is ongoing alert. In this state of alert there are ups and downs. Is the Syrian Army in a state of top alert? I would not say this over the radio, but rather in other forums. I believe the Intelligence Branch knows how to perceive the state of alert of the Syrian Army.

[Zohar] In the same interview the Syrian chief of staff said that Syria has sophisticated weapons. What did he mean?

[Shahaq] I assume that when he spoke of sophisticated weapons he was referring to what they want to obtain, such as the most advanced plane, and weapons which they themselves are developing, such as improved chemical warfare capabilities. They are also searching for more advanced surface missiles. They are not short of weapons or sophisticated weapons.

[Zohar] From Syria's point of view a war between these two large armies will be launched to reconquer the Golan Heights?

[Shahaq] From their point of view a war will be launched in order to gain a Syrian achievement. This achievement could be in many spheres; it could be in the sphere of internal problems. If they could bring about significant harm to Israel in the international arena, or harm Israeli strength or national morale, then even if Syria did not gain any other achievement I believe that from their point of view such a war would be worthwhile.

[Zohar]Since our withdrawal from Lebanon 1 and 1/4 years ago, have the Syrians changed their offensive or defensive strategy toward Israel from Lebanon? There was talk about a Syrian entrenchment, for example?

[Shahaq] We saw some kind of fortification work in the Al-Biqa', which in my opinion is more or less finished. In the last few months there has been no work in this connection. I believe that this network was built mainly to improve Syria's defensive capability. There is no doubt that whatever improves defense also serves as a basis for improving offensive moves.

[Zohar] When we follow the events of the last 1 and 1/2 years, since the downing of the two Syrian MiG's, the movement of the Syrian surface-to-air missiles, the fortification work in Lebanon, and the attempted attack on the El Al airliner; don't you think that Syria is provoking Israel here, until we are forced to press the trigger?

[Shahaq] If the Syrians had wanted to make us press the trigger they would have done so. I think they are afraid of pressing the trigger and of our reaction. On the other hand, by some actions the Syrians have certainly increased regional tension and increased the danger of a limited confrontation, which can certainly lead to a wider confrontation. However, they have done all this with careful control, even though they stumbled occasionally. Apparently in Syria too some things get out of control. I do not know what would have happened if the attack on the El Al airliner had succeeded. I think this could have caused a very serious collision, which I do not know if anybody in Syria foresaw. Maybe they thought that the plane would fall without anybody being able to point at Syria.

[Zohar] In the last few months, especially since our attack in Tunisia, we have been hearing about the PLO being expelled from various places, from Jordan and Tunisia. Where are they deployed currently, and where are they heading toward?

[Shahaq] At present they are moving in the direction of Iraq. They are concentrating their offices, staff, and most of the force and leadership in Iraq. At the same time there is a substantial PLO stronghold in Lebanon. We see it in the refugee camps, mainly those south of Beirut and in Beirut itself. In my opinion

'Arafat enjoys strong support there. However, most of the leadership are building their new headquarters in Iraq.

[Zohar] Following the Shin Bet affair you said that the intelligence community had been harmed. How?

[Shahaq] I do not know what I said and when I said it. The Shin Bet affair must be closed, and we must move ahead.

War With Syria 'Expected'

TA140858 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Oct 86 p 7

[Commentary by 'Uzi Mahanaymi: "Israel-Syria: Collision Course"]

[Text] Ever since the Lebanon war, the military correspondents have been issuing daily warnings of an expected Syrian-initiated war. In their analysis of the risk of a war between Syria and Israel, they always emphasize the Syrian motives for starting a war; for some reason, it is almost impossible to hear whether there are any Israeli motives for a war with Syria, as though the Messiah had come and the only people in Zion were the 36 righteous, peace-loving men [reference to a mystic tradition].

It is true that it is difficult to draw a comparison between the aggressive military motivation of the senior Syrian military and political echelons and the Israeli motivation, but the description of the expected clash between Israel and Syria as a situation in which one car is heading toward a parked car at lightning speed, is not quite accurate. The truth is that both these cars are moving toward each other at more or less the same speed and the inevitable crash will be the result of the two cars progressing along a collision course.

Who are those in Israel who are pushing for a war with Syria, and what are their reasons? The first, by the nature of things, are those senior figures whose military motto is: "Kill or be killed," because nobody in the top military and political echelons has any doubt that this is what the Syrians have in mind, and there are also those who understand their motives. These people — although few in number — explain in general terms that because a war with Syria is unavoidable, it would be better for Israel to take the initiative and take on Syria alone before military cooperation between Syria and Jordan materializes and before the Persian Gulf war comes to an end. This is because it would be better to fight the Syrians now while they are isolated. In certain cases in the past there have been those who curbed destructive moves. Will there be any such people in the future?

It is difficult to accuse the chief of staff of an attempt to add the command of an army at war to his record, but is he really on the moderates' side? Is he succeeding in curbing those contemplating war?

This paper has written more than once that the military weapons and equipment in stock have long ago passed the desired level and the current level is sufficient for more days of war than Israel's capability can afford. Are we any different from the world's nations in which the arms manufacturers have historically been the main people pushing for war? And, again, because the prevalent assumption is that a war with Syria (and Syria is currently our only enemy) is unavoidable, why not be the first to strike? A few weeks of fighting and the IDF stores will be completely empty. Refilling the stores and opening up new production lines with orders for new weapons would give employment to thousands for many years until the stores are refilled. Of course nobody wants a war in which he or one of his relatives might die. But if "it has been forced on us," then there is "no alternative."

There are also secondary considerations. Four years after the Lebanon war, which was not the IDF's "most glorious war" to put it mildly, the IDF junior and middle-grade officers need military experience. We already have battalion commanders without battle experience, and the same applies to fighter pilots. It is true that it would be an injustice to say that in order to give a pilot battle experience they will shove him into a war, but...

All the signs apparently indicate that the Syrian engine is moving toward the border at a dizzy speed, with or without "strategic parity." The Israeli engine is moving in the same direction. The collision will be destructive for both sides.

Envoy Departs Austria; No Farewell to Waldheim

TA101845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Israel's outgoing ambassador to Austria, Mikha'el Elitzur, has left Vienna without taking leave of President Kurt Waldheim. He is to be replaced by a low-ranking diplomat who will act as charge d'affaires. Following disclosures about Waldheim's Nazi past, Israel decided that it did not wish to send an ambassador who would have to present his credentials to Waldheim and shake hands with him.

Soviet Official Comments on Jewish Emigration

TA111015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Report by program moderator Karmit Gay on interview with Andrey Grachev, member of the Soviet delegation to Reykjavik, by Yisra'el Segal, date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Gay] I am from the Voice of Israel, Israel's radio — that is how our correspondent Yisra'el Segal introduced himself to Andrey Grachev, a member of the Soviet delegation to Reykjavik, at the end of a news conference in which Grachev said that in principle there is a chance for a change in the policy on Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. Our correspondent asked if such a change is a consequence of the calmer atmosphere toward Israel, particularly in the wake of the Peres-Shevardnadze meeting.

[Grachev — in English] Well, as I have just said, we do not exclude any changes. That is practically the reason for which we have convened this press conference, to inform those of you who do not know, who do not believe that different changes in our country are already taking place and they will be taking place.

They are not subject to any pressure or to any — I would say — compromises which would be imposed from outside.

[Gay translates the above and continues] Question: Do you not think the atmosphere has become more relaxed between the Soviet Union and Israel, particularly in the last month?

[Grachev — in English] Well, it's your appreciation.

[Segal — in English] Well, don't you share it?

[Grachev — in English] I don't have enough time to, let's say, to (?refine) this appreciation.

[Gay translates the above and continues] Question: I am referring to the Peres-Shevardnadze meeting.

[Grachev — in English] I am aware of this meeting; there was an exchange of opinion. As I understand it, this was an exchange of reciprocal positions [word indistinct]. Perhaps the positive aspect of the situation was that, after this meeting, which is preferable to meeting through intermediaries, both sides can now more clearly judge the intentions and positions of the other one. [Gay translates the above]

Press Views Summit Results

TA140719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 14 Oct 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Davar* says that the unexpected failure of the brief Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Reykjavik certainly does not mark the end of the continual efforts to halt the arms race. However, it cannot be denied that at this stage the hope of reviving the thaw in relations between the two superpowers has been dealt a hard blow. The paper adds that one can now assume that initiatives, such as some form of Soviet participation in an international conference on peace in the Middle East, will be frozen, and that this will deepen the current freeze in this sphere. Moreover, it is feared that the failure at Reykjavik will forestall any positive developments regarding the resumption of the exit and immigration to Israel of Soviet Jewry. Nevertheless, the diplomatic and public struggle to attain this objective, together with the effort to bring about some sort of normalization in relations between Israel and the communist superpower, should continue even under the difficult and uncomfortable circumstances expected in coming months.

Ha'aretz writes that the progress which was nevertheless made arouses the hope that the meeting at Reykjavik was not as total a failure as it appears at first glance. First, the understandings reached during the 2 days of the summit will certainly serve as an important component when the regular talks on limiting the arms race resume in Geneva. Second, it appears that what has been termed a dispute in principle on research, development, and the stationing of defensive arms in space can be translated into terms signifying a postponement of implementation; figures can be more easily compromised than principles. Third, in spite of the actual dispute and freeze, a personal understanding between the two leaders has been preserved and they went their separate ways more with regret than anger. All these can serve as the basis for a renewed effort at dialogue in the future.

'Al Hamishmar says that the failure of the Reykjavik summit was a disappointment to the whole world. The world's nations had hoped that if they did not reach a final and comprehensive agreement, the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union would at least overcome the main points of dispute in preparation for the summit scheduled for the end of the year in Washington. The allegations in Moscow and Washington following the conference do not presage the atmosphere of renewed detente which everyone had hoped for from the Reykjavik conference. However, despite the sharp disappointment, ties between the two superpowers have not been severed. Even in this time of crisis, the United States and the Soviet Union have no choice but to reach a daring decision to destroy nuclear arms before they destroy mankind.

The Jerusalem Post writes that the failure of the Reykjavik summit raises several questions including why the Soviets made suspension of Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] research their principal demand. Perhaps they themselves are proceeding with their own SDI research, and view it as the key to the nuclear balance in the future, a key they fear that the Americans can find first. Or perhaps, *The Jerusalem Post* says, Reykjavik was simply another display of Soviet paranoia. The answers will remain hidden behind the walls of the Kremlin, at least until Mr Gorbachev decides conclusively that without a nuclear arms control agreement with the United States, the Soviet economy and society will continue to stagnate.

Further Government Rotation Procedures Postponed

TA101229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The coalition faction representatives will not go to consultations with the president today on the composition of the new government. This follows the 2-day recess that the Alignment representatives have requested for additional consultations over ongoing disputes.

Herzog Holds Consultations on New Government

TA101835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] President Hayim Herzog this afternoon continued consultations on the formation of the new government. The right-wing opposition Tehiya Party advised him to ask Yitzhaq Shamir to form a government, although Tehiya would not vote for it because of differences on the issue of settlement.

The left-wing opposition Citizens Rights Movement proposed that the president dissolve the Knesset and call new elections, saying that the national unity government cannot promote the peace process. The Communists advised the president to ask a representative of the Labor-Alignment to form a government. [passage omitted] The Labor-Alignment did not send a delegation for consultations with the president, and Shim'on Peres said this was because of changes the Likud wanted to make in the structure of the government.

Likud: Alignment Not Fulfilling Rotation Duties

TA110815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] The Likud complains that the Alignment is not doing its share in the rotation agreement. The Likud has issued a communique saying that, according to the agreement, the Alignment must support the vote of confidence in Shamir's government in the Knesset. The communique adds that the hitches in transferring power are not the fault of the Likud, which has been complying with the coalition agreement.

Shamir Rejects Peres Demands on Cabinet

TA111920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has rejected the demand raised by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres that he set up a 23- member Cabinet this week, and that the question of the incorporation of Yitzhaq Moda'i in it be discussed within 3 months of the establishment of the Cabinet. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that at the Peres-Shamir meeting last night, the latter made it clear that the Alignment has no right to determine who the Likud's Cabinet ministers will be.

Shamir similarly clarified the Alignment's fears that the Likud is planning to set up a special office that will deal with the immigration of Soviet Jews. He said the ideas on this have not yet crystallized, but the intention is to beef up the Immigration Absorption Ministry so that it would deal with the issue of the Soviet Jews.

Our correspondent points out that no date has been set for another meeting between the prime minister and the vice prime minister, but it is believed that such a meeting would be set following the Alignment ministers' consultations at the Prime Minister's Office tomorrow morning.

Peres, Shamir Forming Compromise on Moda'i

TA121214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Another meeting between the prime minister and vice prime minister on the rotation has ended without yielding any results. However, our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'ami reports that a compromise solution is emerging whereby Yitzhaq Moda'i would serve in the Cabinet as a minister without portfolio. Messrs Peres and Shamir will confer again on Tuesday morning and if they agree on this solution a joint Likud-Alignment delegation will set off for the presidential residence and recommend that Mr Shamir be entrusted with a mandate to form the new government. The Knesset is later supposed to approve the composition of the government, enabling Mr Shamir to assume his new post as early as Wednesday morning.

Presentation of Shamir Government Postponed

TA140821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir will not present his government in the Knesset today. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'ami reports that in their meeting this morning, the Alignment ministers decided not to send a delegation to the president because in their opinion the Likud is behaving with ill will in the negotiations. For this reason, the Alignment representatives asked the president to postpone the consultations, but the latter refused. The representatives will therefore approach Mr Herzog in approximately 30 minutes in order to explain the Alignment's position.

Two Alignment and two Likud ministers will negotiate today on all the rotation issues that are in dispute. These include the appointment of Yitzhaq Moda'i to the Cabinet, the dispute over the Immigration and Absorption Ministry, the appointment of Yosi Beilin as ambassador to Washington, and the Arab affairs portfolio. The Likud ministers are currently meeting.

Labor Party Secretary 'Uzi Bar'am has said that the Alignment will hold a news conference in order to express its position. Our political correspondent says that as things stand now, Shim'on Peres continues to serve as prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir as vice prime minister, and the government is considered a transition government.

Economic Body Established for New Government

TA101231 Jerusalem Domestic in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The Alignment and the Likud have agreed to establish a body of four ministers to coordinate economic activity. Mr Peres reported this to a group of Alignment ministers this morning. The four will be Prime Minister-designate Yitzhaq Shamir; his vice prime minister, Shim'on Peres; Finance Minister Moshe Nisim; and Economic Affairs Minister Gad Ya'aqobi.

Peres Lists Main Goals for Near Future

TA101425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Outgoing Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that the main goals for the near future deal with saving Soviet Jewry, settling the Negev and the Galilee, rehabilitating agriculture and the farming sector, continuing the peace process, and resuming economic growth.

Speaking to the United Kibbutz Movement Council session in Kibbutz Yif'at, the prime minister said that neglect of the Negev has been the greatest mistake made by Israel since its founding. Regarding the peace process, Mr Peres said we cannot guarantee that the Arabs will sign a peace agreement, but the question is whether Israel will continue to preserve the peace initiative. This was reported by our correspondent Gabi Zohar.

Peres' Success Actually 'Retreat' by Arabs

TA101515 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 9 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The 'Achievements' of Peres"]

[Text] In the farewell speech delivered by Shim'on Peres at the Israeli Knesset the day before yesterday, a few days prior to his resignation from his post, the Israeli prime minister recounted a list of Israel's achievements in all spheres during the past two years.

In the political sphere Peres revealed that negotiations were under way with Jordan by means of the United States. He also announced that there are three Arab countries (Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco) that are ready to hold direct negotiations with Israel. He repeated his definition of the international conference, which he desires as an umbrella to rule out international authority, Palestinian rights, and Palestinian representation, and which would serve as a mere cover under which direct negotiations would be held aimed at endorsing separate deals.

The fact is that what Peres regards as Israeli success and achievement is in reality a retreat by Arab regimes as a result of their submission to U.S. pressures. The reality also proves that the attempt to outflank the basic facts in the region's conflict is doomed to failure, which will show the futility of his attempt. The experiences of the past long years have proved that the key to the search for a real peace lies in recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to determine their future and build their independent state.

Political and propaganda maneuvers and games may achieve a temporary gain but will not achieve peace; Rather they will delay it, render it improbable, and hurl the region toward a new abyss of tension. Everyone will then once again face the clear truth, which is that it is impossible to violate the Palestinian rights and ignore the framework agreed upon by the world for seeking a settlement in the region; namely, the framework of an international conference.

Territories Inhabitants 'Indifferent' to Rotation

TA120730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Report by correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus]

[Text] The Arab inhabitants of the territories are indifferent to the rotation. Nobody believes that the situation in the territories will improve following the rotation, by they also do not believe it will worsen. One of the notables in the territories told me that from the inhabitants' point of view Peres and Shamir are alike: two sides of the same coin, two faces of the same occupation. It should be recalled that this was the position of the inhabitants when Peres was appointed prime minister, or even before that, when the Likud came to power. The inhabitants speak of cosmetic changes at most. To sum up the last 2 years from the inhabitants' point of view: If on the one hand there was a policy of improving the quality of life, then on the other the inhabitants point to Defense Minister Rabin's iron fist policy.

In the defense establishment and among political circles it is also believed that Israel's current policy will continue. It is true that the prime minister will be different, but the defense minister will be the same, and it is he who is responsible for forming and implementing Israel's policy in the territories. It is believed that because of the balance in the government between the prime minister and the vice prime minister, between the Alignment and the Likud, no side will be able to effect a change in policy. As for daily life or the security policy, this is entirely under the jurisdiction of the defense minister, and any change which is unacceptable to him will have to be decided upon by the Cabinet. It is doubtful that the Likud will disband the coalition in order to change decision in this sphere. This is true regarding the attitude toward both the Arab inhabitants and the settlements. One of the issues which the prime minister can influence is that of increasing settlements, but Mr Shamir has already expressed his opinion, and in any event this issue is anchored in the government's decisions and any change will have to be mady by the Inner Cabinet or the government.

The Likud's and Alignment's freedom of action is maintained only within these ministries appointed over various areas in the territories. However, no change is expected here either because the Construction and Housing Ministry, the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry, and the Agriculture Ministry will all remain in the same hands, and the next 2 years will be similar to the last 2 years. The defense establishment does not expect any change in Israel's policy in the territories. The bit projects have already been completed before the rotation through cooperation between the prime minister and defense minister: The financial policy has changed and an Arab bank has been established. Arab inhabitants have been returned to head local municipalities, and for the first time an Israeli prime minister, Shim'on Peres, has opened a dialogue with Palestinian notables. It is believed that this process will continue when Shim'on Peres is foreign minister and vice prime minister and Yitzhaq Rabin is defense minister.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks at Military College 10 Oct 86

LD121552 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Address by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to graduates of a girls' military academy in the course of an inspection tour of Libyan coastal fortification operations on 10 October; place not specified — recorded]

[Text] [cheers, applause] [passage indistinct] They then formed the idea that the Libyans are serious and that the Libyans are hard fighters, both men and women, on the frontline. The world has conducted research and studies on the girls military academy because it is the first girls' academy in the world. There is no academy in the world which graduates women officers, except in the Jamahiriyah. Others claim that women are backward and [words indistinct]. This is considered to be a qualitative leap and a serious phenomenon, something they cannot understand and which they never expected in a backward country, in a so-called backward country. They fear the spread of such a phenomenon in the backward world. That means that the [words indistinct] is now in the battle. They wanted 1.5 million women to remain outside the battle [words indistinct]

Your are the vanguards of the holy march. You represent the Libyan Arab girl who rebelled against reactionary society, reactionary concept, and reactionary backward (?man) who does not want woman to be [words indistinct]; the girl who joined a military academy, a recruits' school, and became an officer, a warrant officer, or a soldier. This is a serious phenomenon. The reactionary Arab regimes [words indistinct]. This means that (you are contributing) to making serious and real changes in the region and in the world.

The Libyan society at the present time, if we can use the expression, has become a model society. It has pioneered a step which is the center of world attention and study because it is witnessing radical and dangerous changes, the most important of which is the state of the masses for men and women. This is not mere words and slogans, but it has become a reality.

Now we are witnessing the military college for girls, soldiers, Navy members, people's committees, people's congresses, people's committees, the revolutionary guard. Now all the world is talking about this dangerous phenomenon (?taking place in this backward country) and which is in the front line. In fact, in this place we can [word indistinct] the line of fire because its border is the sea; it is facing the sea, particularly the Gulf of Sidra borders. Therefore we are in confrontation against them, confronting the sea, and this is the sea before us [as heard]. The mission we are undertaking is the fortification of the coast, its defenses, planting mines and setting up hurdles before the enemy, setting up equipment which could destroy the enemy. If the enemy dares to underestimate such action, it will lose. It does not need a lesson from peoples such as the Libyan people [words indistinct], because it defeated a small people whose members — children, men and women — fought them during that day and killed dozens of American soldiers.

Grenada is only a very short distance from the United States [words indistinct] whereas Libya is about 4,000 miles from the United States, and has an area of 2 million square kilometers and a population of 3.25 million. It is a Great Jamahiriyah and all its people are free. There is no exploitation, no oppression. It does not have a ruling class and a ruled class, nor a master and slave. There are partners and not servants. Our morale is high. We possess our country's capabilities. We defy, and face up to, big powers. We checked the U.S. planes at the Gulf of Sidra. We checked the U.S. plane over the Mediterranean. We aborted its attack militarily, and inflicted political defeat on it in the world, as well as moral and ethical defeat. [words indistinct] the failure in which the United States finds itself. The reason is [word indistinct] Libya and the Libyan people and the Libyan [words indistinct].

Now, when people of the world hear of a Libyan man or a woman, they rush to look at them. [words indistinct] Banghazi, when one Libyan comes out, they go to look at him. The same applies to the United States. The Americans consider the as Libyan something frightful. There is no Iranian, nor Libyan nor Palestinian [words indistinct]. When a Libyan man or woman appears to a group of Americans they suffer a heart attack. This is because the picture they have formed about Libyan men and women is that they are giants, [words indistinct] rebels, defiant and brave, and do not fear America. It [as heard] prepares the battlefield so that the fighting would be successful. We are now preparing the field for any possible operations — the sea shore of Libya. [words indistinct] our fighting will become successful in that battlefield — the battlefield on the Mediterranean. Our free and strong will is what will make our fighting successful. We are now fortifying the coastline and [words indistinct].

The Libyan girl (?plants mines), erects barbed wire of various kinds, builds fortifications, and confronts the enemy. We are now confident [words indistinct] in the Meditorranean.

There are other vanguards who graduated at the other military colleges, whom I inspected today while they are working. Even today, Friday, they are working hard. In the preparations for confronting the enemy there is no Friday or Thursday. We are fortifying the base from which the revolutionary force in the Arab homeland and in the world stems. The base from which the international revolution stems must be respected, and the revolutionaries of the world should neither allow it to be violated nor allow enemy forces to advance on the land of the international base from which the international revolution stems. The peoples [passage indistinct]

At the same time we find that the Libyan people, the Arab people, and the peoples of the world are assessing the Libyan Arab girl who is wearing [words indistinct] (?who is serious) in fighting and in work, who erects barbed wire, plants mines, prepares herself to confront the enemy, and constructs fortifications which stop the enemy from infilterating the Libyan coast, which is the fence and gate for all Libyans. [chanting] comparison between this girl and any other Arab girl or Libyan Arab girl who lives in bourgeois areas, who [words indistinct], and looks for dirty European products which she may or may not find in the market, (?not caring) about her reputation, honor, future, country or history [words indistinct]. She leads a lazy life, pursuing luxuries when she could be pursuing (?victory) in the battlefield, which would really be an honor. The battlefield is the peak of honor. A girl here fortifies the coast so that she may live in security, or she may work in a factory, as some Libyans do, or on a farm, tilling the land but [passage indistinct].

This is delinquincy. This means that she [words indistinct] in a bourgeois district and she requests demands from us, the Libyan society, [words indistinct]. [applause]

We will try to (?instigate) the rest of the Libyan women and men to come to the coast until we complete its fortification [words indistinct]. We remember that your colleagues went with a high morale; the graduates and the armed people of the military faculty went with high morale. When I questioned officers whom I met, they told me that your morale is high. Libyans and Arabs, the struggle continues. [slogans]

JANA: Gorbachev Announces Failure of Summit

LD131545 Tripoli JANA in English 1453 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Al Tomor Month, JAMAHIRIYAH NEW AGENCY — The Soviet leader Gorbachev announced yesterday the failure of Reykjavik summit saying at a press conference he held in the capital of Iceland following the conclusion of the talks that whoever accepted U.S. conditions put forward during the talks was mad.

He stressed that [words indistinct] side came to the negotiations table empty-handed and had no intention whatsoever to reach an agreement, apart from the fact that U.S. Administration was looking forward to imposing hegemony on the world in its entirety.

JANA's international relations editor has commented on the collapse of Reykjavik summit saying that Gorbachev comments which have stressed the failure of this summit have expressed in truth the far-sightedness of the leader of the revolution and the depth of his analysis of the future world policy.

The leader of victory and defiance had announced before the holding of this summit specifically on 7th instant in his important speech on the occasion of our celebrations on 16th feast on the expulsion of the remnants of the Italian colonialism from the Libyan Arab soil that there was no result coming out of this summit between Gorbachev and Reagan adding beforehand that it was a failure.

The leader said we are sure before the holding of this summit that it is a failure and is intended to discredit the credibility of the Soviet Union creating doubt among the friends of the Soviet Union in its credibility.

JANA's international relations editor adds in his comments that the Soviet leader has expressed clearly that Israel's mad dog Reagan is mad by saying that whoever accepts the proposals of the head of U.S. administration is regarded as mad.

The editor points out that this abortive summit was no more than a U.S. attempt to smear the stands of the Soviet Union directed against its friendship with the Arab nation a [words indistinct] all the freedom fighteres worldwide. He stresses that Gorbachev has discovered this fact realizing it by himself following the collapse of this summit.

He has become assured that Reagan is a terrorist man no. 1 and Hitler 2 and the aggression he has launched together with terrorist state-sponsered practices against peace-loving countries and the murder of innocent children, women and elderly people have made him the Dracula of the present century, so much so that it makes it impossible for him to change his stands. The clear vision of the [words indistinct] of the revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his logical and political analysis of the future events have stressed clearly to all the peoples of this planet the credibility of the care given by a greater Jamahiriyah to the common demnominators with the Soviet Union and the struggle for freedom and in the fight against U.S. imperialism delimiting its political and economic hegemony over the peoples all over the world.

Gorbachev Condemned for Meeting Reagan

LD111615 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Commentary by JANA political editor]

[Text] Summit meetings between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Israel's rabid dog, Reagan, opened in the capital of Iceland today in the midst of doubts about the outcome of these meetings and signs of their failure. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Rosanne Ridgeway today precluded reaching agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons during the summit. She told a news conference yesterday that during the current summit Israel's rabid dog does not intend to discuss the question of setting a new date for a meeting with Gorbachev.

Commenting on this, the JANA political editor says: The statement by the U.S. official is a further confirmation of statements already made by Israel's rabid dog and members of his administration aimed at belittling the importance of the summit.

He said: All indications at the Reykjavik meeting confirm assertions by observers that failure will reign supreme when the two men come out of the summit and return to their respective countries.

He added: The convening of this summit in the present, extremely complex international situation arouses astonishment and questions as to what the Soviet leader is hoping for, particularly since the wanton U.S. actions in the world have become established and in view of the intransigence of Israel's rabid dog over world peace.

He said: Washington's refusal to impose a ban on nuclear tests, its decision to go ahead with the destructive space militarization program, and its reckless actions against the sovereignty and freedom of peoples are signs and proofs that to expect any positive results from the Reykjavik summit is an illusion.

The editor adds: The peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, which are always the target of U.S. imperialism, are aware of the prospective failure of this summit because of the deep conflicts between the two sides on all levels.

The editor points to the *Pravda* military commentator's statement 2 weeks ago, that intensive U.S. military preparations are basically aimed against the Soviet Union and the socialist camp as the main strategic target.

He said: Moscow realizes more than anybody else that the advent of Israel's rabid dog to the Black House was aimed at escalating international tension and undermining security and stability under the pretext of restoring U.S. prestige and establishing its material power.

Thus, the editor adds, it becomes obvious that the dream of reaching any agreement with Washington will remain a mere illusion lacking prudence in the absence of scientific analysis of the plans of the imperialist monopolies to paint the globe with the colors of the U.S. flag.

The JANA political editor stresses that the world peoples friendly with the Soviet Union feel unhappy with this summit which they regard as a new gain for imperialism at their expense.

He adds that peoples of the camp of total liberation expressed through their actions throughout last week their feeling of astonishment, amazement, and displeasure at peace leader Gorbachev shaking hands with the hand that is stained with the blood of children, and reciprocating the smile coming from lips that drip with the blood of old and incapacitated people.

In conclusion, the editor stresses that the failure of the summit will come as a result of a deep and accurate analysis and of enlightened understanding of the history of international relations which confirm that the new world policy which Washington is pursuing is in no way compatible with the call for peace adopted by the Soviet Union.

Paper Cited on 'Disinformation Campaign'

LD101551 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Oct (JANA) — In its issue of today, the Libyan newspaper *Al-Jamahiriyah*, mouthpiece of the revolutionary committees in the Great Jamahiriyah, published an article reviewing the series of deception and lies in the unethical campaign of scandal and disinformation waged by the administration of the rabid dog which intentionally spread false reports against the Great Jamahiriyah.

The article, entitled "The Watergate of Collapse," says: In the Institute of Military and Strategic Studies there are, exactly as in Hollywood, sections where the workers specialize in only one thing: the drafting of future ideas and the prediction of future events and their effects. This is what is known as a scenario.

Thus, one day last year, six people who deal with this world as though it was a move being shot in Beverly Hills, and whose identities we will reveal in a short while, joined together to study a scenario prepared and written in three papers under the heading "Military Action Agaisnt the Jamahiriyah." The scenario ran as follows:

(1) The CIA would create a world public opinion favorable for the target in Europe as well as in the United States itself. To achieve this, CIA recruits would carry out a number of acts of terrorism against joint European-American targets to spread panic and fear everywhere.

(2) The Western information media, including the radio and the press, would exploit this wave of fear and panic resulting from the acts of terrorism and use it against the Jamahiriyah and the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution in particular, so as to brand the Jamahiriyah as the sole source of threats to peace and security in Europe and the United States.

(3) The U.S. Administration would reap the fruit of all this effort to deal a direct military blow against the Jamahiriyah aimed at: 1) Liquidating the revolution's leader personally; 2) Creating a climate of disturbances that would give the local reaction the courage to come out of its hole and pounce on the revolution.

The paper added that implementation of this scenario, which fills 3 pages, needs a huge effort in which European, American, and Arab tools would participate.

The first part was very skilfully carried out. During the last three months of 1985 and the first three months of 1986, the whole world became an arena for genuine acts of terrorism which included hijacking of planes and vessels, assassinations, abductions, and a series of explosions in various places. This scenario was sufficient to frighten American and Europeana citizens. This was the climax of success for the first part.

The initiative then moved to the information media. In order to perfect this aspect, the Voice of America agreed to play, over its airwaves, the role of understudy to the BBC, which played the principal role in implementing the second part of the scenario. Thus, the agents of the CIA spread devastation against the innocent, so that the BBC would imprint Libya's fingerprints on them in its broadcasts directly over the air, and then be quoted by the Voice of America, the Voice of Germany, and other world radios and the agent lackey radios in Iraq, Egypt, and elsewhere.

Western newspapers such as *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Express*, as well as a number of mercenary Arab papers in Europe, Egypt, and the Gulf played their full role with one single objective: To convince everyone that the Jamahiriyah is the cave that hides the octopus of terrorism who strikes with its tentacles at the four corners of the world; that every Arab is a terrorist even if the opposite was proven true; and that the Palestinians are the pest of the age.

The *Al-Jamahiriyah* article added: Following this result, the initiative moved from the hands of the plotting Western information media to the hands of the military strategists in the Pentagon so that they could implement part three of the plan or rather draft the third act of this scenario.

Speaking of the third act, the paper said "The 6th Fleet began to bluster everywhere in the Mediterranean as it pleased except below parallel 32.5 in the Red Gulf [Gulf of Sidra]. The Pentagon experts felt however, that to kill Al-Qadhdhafi and to instill in the reactionary mice the feeling of security so that they could come out of their holes was beyond the capability of the 6th Fleet. So, 70 F-111 strategic bombers were brought in from the East Coast of the United States, while others were on board the stationary aircraft carrier known internationally by the name of Britain.

There remained the implementation. Here the six men felt at a loss. The six men who gathered one evening in the middle of last year have discovered that the whole scenario was a failure and that its third act, in particular, was the folly that crowned the false shrewedness. But then, how could the Pentagon computer know that God has angels and how could the book of scenarios of the failed recognize the existence of a true hero on land and not in the fantasies and movies, who had bypassed the stage of fright? They tuned their ears awaiting the news, but the hero proved himself to be great, dressed in the battle uniform and calling for defiance, and for singing and dancing to the tunes of gunpowder.

Thus the revolution has proven itself to be stronger and mightier than their designs. The six men — Reagan, his war secretary Weinberger, Secretary of State Shultz, CIA chief Casey, Reagan's National Security Adviser Poindexter, and the official spokesman Kalb — had to admit defeat, bitter defeat of their failed scenario.

But Reagan, with his sick mind, the paper added, went ahead trying to make the others and the world believe that he had triumphed and that because of this, he deserves a third term in the presidency. Here began the strife of power, interests, and centers of influence at the very top of the internal pyramid of the U.S. society.

The paper added that Reagan's opponents and political rivals were ready to deal a violent blow to him, using for the purpose *The Washington Post*, which was used earlier by the opponents of Nixon to isolate him and remove him from power by means of a scandal.

The Watergate scandal, however, was child's play compared to the new Reagan scandal. Watergate was the name given to the scandal of Nixon's ordering his Republican Party followers to bug the walls to spy on the campaign of the candidates of his rival Democratic Party over the Presidency of the United States.

That was a local limited and feeble scandal confined to within the United States. Reagan's recent scandal, however, was a crime with no parallel in history, for it involved the deceiving of entire nations in the world, in addition to 250 million Americans.

Furthermore, it involved the use of the armed forces of a great power, which is the United States, as a toy manipulated by quasi-politicians.

The Washington Post scandal, *Al-Jamahiriyah* newspaper added, arouses disgust more than indignation and makes one feel more sick than angry. What credibility remained for the United States as a big power or even as a small power after it has transpired that all that was said by its President and disseminated by its newspapers, and radios was nothing but lies and cheap programed calumny. Hitler's only crime as that he deceived the world by his swastika. Who can sink lower than this and what benefit can be hoped for from meeting with such people at Reykjavik or even on the moon.

The *Al-Jamahiryah* affirmed: "We do not believe that America has become such a flimsy society so that the head of Bernad Kalb will be the only head that will roll out of the guillotine of *The Washington Post*. There are at least five other heads that need to roll and roll quickly. The Jamahiriyah which has proved in deed to its enemies before its friends that it was capable of replying with force and fierceness to any aggressive design directed against it will continue moving forward to build its capabilities and its efforts to unite its Arab nation and build a universal revolutionary force to fight imperialism, Zionism, racism, fascism, and reaction everywhere in the world.

Concluding, the *Al-Jamahiriyah* newspaper added that the Jamahiriyah will continue forward with raised banners and confidence in victory unaffected by plots or weakened by intrigues. Now that Reagan has been publicly exposed by *The Washington Post*, the Jamahiriyah will work constantly and with all its power to force him back as soon as possible to Hollywood where he will be a 7th grade actor this time. Perhaps then he might succeed in studying the art of scenario-making.

U.S. 'Preventive Self Defense' Claims Scored

LD111750 Tripoli JANA in English 1656 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] New York Shahr al-Tomour 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The delegation of Great Jamahiriyah in New York has refuted the hollow claims of the American Administration to the right of self defence in accordanc with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. The delegation made clear that the principle of self defence totally prohibits the threat of use of force or the use of force against the territorial sovereignty and independence of the state...the United Nations Charter referes only and specifically to the inalienable right of self defence only in case of armed attack.

The Libyan delegation pointed out that the international community is concerned over the claims of the U.S. that the American air and naval aggression was a preventive act or preventive self-defence...international law does not contain amongst its principles anything of the so called preventive self-defence.

The Libyan delegation drew attention to the dangers of the American Administration's claims of preventive self-defence. For it could be used by any state which has a longer arm against others as it pleases and carry out military attacks against other countries outside the concept of self-defence recognised by international law.

UN Delegation Denies U.S. 'Allegations'

LD111746 Tripoli JANA in English 1652 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] New York, Shahr al-Tomour 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The delegation of Great Jamahiriyah at the 41st ordinary session of the General Assembly of the United Nations refuted last night in New York groundless American accusations and claims made by the American delegate to the United Nations which form a part of the campaign of disinformation, falsifications and lies launched by Washington against the Libyan Arab people and its historical leadership, claims which are no longer believed even by the American press and public opinion themselves.

The delegation made clear that the United States which deplores terrorism is itself practising it daily through invasion and threat of use of force and through political and economical pressure against many Third World countries which oppose American domination, control and exploitation. The Libyan delegation cited examples of that with reference to American invasion of Grenada and the siege of Cuba and Great Jamahiriyah, interference of the internal affairs of Nicaragua and the assassination of patriotic and free leaders of the world.

The delegation pointed out that claims made by the American Administration against Great Jamahiriyah in relation to support of terrorism were denied by American mass media which published at the beginning of this month affirming the involvement of the American Administration in the campaign aimed at misleading American world public opinion by planting false information and lies against Great Jamahiriyah and its revolutionary leader. [sentence as received] This shows, the delegation added, that the claims of America are imaginary and merely a pretext for aggression.

The Libyan Arab delegation recalled that Great Jamahiriyah has already challenged the U.S. Administration to submit its allegations to international tribunals to look into their correctness.

The delegation declared that Great Jamahiriyah condemns all forms and shapes of terrorism saying that 'we condemn terrorism because it puts the life of innocents to danger...the world is well aware that the United States is practising terrorism against smaller peoples who oppose subjugation to the policies of washington. [punctuation as received]

JANA: U.S. Says No Evidence of Terrorism

LD111833 Tripoli JANA in English 1423 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] New York, Shahr Al Tomour 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The American delegate to the United Nations, General Vernon Walters, acknowledged yesterday in New York that the U.S. has no prove against Great Jamahiriyah regarding terrorist acts.

This came in reply to a question put to him by the correspondent of JANA during a press conference held by the American delegate at the United Nations [words indistinct] Recent mission to Europe and if that part of the campaign of disinformation [words indistinct] Jamahiriyah.

Walters replyed, no one uses me. I was not part of that campaign and all I said to our European allies was that we did not have any evidence against Libya regarding terrorist acts.

JANA Criticizes U.S. Commander's Saudi Visit

LD132116 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1907 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Oct (JANA) — The commander of the American Central Command is currently visiting Saudi Arabia. During the visit he will inspect the Saudi Armed Forces. As part of this mission, he conferred today in Riyadh with a number of Saudi Army, Air Force, and Navy commanders individually.

Saudi radio says that in these meetings military cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the American Administration was discussed.

JANA's Arab affairs editor comments on this American visit to Saudi Arabia:

These shuttle visits by envoys of the American Administration to the Arab countries are actually intended to achieve Zionist gains, especially when they come in the wake of similar shuttle visits by Zionist officials to some Arab countries. Therefore, there can be no difference between these visits and the visits by the Zionists to the Arab countries, even if the Zionist visits were to countries in the west or middle of the Arab homeland while the American visits were to countries at the east of the Arab homeland.

The Arab affairs editor continues: Whoever receives an American can be no different from the one who receives a Zionist, as both are working for the same goal of consolidating the Zionist existence in the region, giving official legitimacy to this existence which remained illegitimate until Rabbi al-Sadat established its legitimacy by his treacherous visit to occupied Palestine, signing the contract linking himself with it in Camp David. The witness and author of the contract was the then head of American Administration, Jimmy Carter. The contract is still accepted by the kneeling [reference to President Mubarak], a situation that confirms that the American Administrations were and still are the ultimate guardians of the Zionist enemy, and that the officials of this administration are nothing but Zionist guard dogs.

The Arab affairs editor adds: Therefore, any American visiting the Arab countries is actually an envoy of the Zionist entity. The Arab countries that receive such envoys should understand this fact, and should know that they are actually receiving a Zionist, even if he is using another title.

Al-Qadhdhafi Inspects Defense Preparations

LD111406 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution, the leader of triumph and defiance, has begun inspecting the fortifications along the Libyan Arab coast and other defense measures.

JANA has learned that thousands of the vanguards of the armed people and cadets of military academies and revolutionary guards forces have begun a wide-scale operation involving the construction of defensive fortifications, digging trenches, laying barbed-wire, and planting of strategic mines along the entire Libyan Arab coastline.

JANA has also learned that militarized units and battalions of the armed people comprising Libyan men and women, will take up positions along the coastline, each within the framework of his military unit and that this important strategic operation, which is taking place all along the Libyan Arab coastline by Libyans, is aimed at transforming this coast from its farthest point on the east to its farthest point on the west into an advanced combat line ready at any moment to repel and deter all attempts at aggression on the Libyan Arab people and their land. It is also aimed at protecting this coastline in depth by transforming its towns, houses, and villages into fortified strongholds and barracks and centers of weapons training, so that it will be possible to turn the entire Libyan arab territory into a land prohibited to the enemy and transform it into a mass grave for the enemy and for his ambitions.

JANA Comments on Fortifications

LD131907 Tripoli JANA in English 1808 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 9, Al-Tomor 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Various Arab and world media continued their interest in the Libyan Arab masses building defensive fortifications and planting strategic missiles along the Libyan Arab coast.

JANA's domestic affairs editor commented on this interest by saying: At a time the world witnesses high-level political moves and meetings, it remained closely interested to Great Jamahiriyah monitoring the enthusiasm of the people's masses — men and women, and follows their revolutionary moves in the process of fortification of the Libyan Arab coast." [quotation marks as received]

He added: "The leader's call to mine, fortify and arm the Libyan Arab coast which he made on the 16th anniversary of the eviction of Italian colonialism's remnants, had not only been met with enthusiasm, but they were under way to be completed. Men and women hastened to form active cells of serious work. The coast started to witness human waves that work insistently and with determination and defiance in a first step towards the consolidation of the Libyan People's defensive capability in confronting the new greeds". [as received]

The editor pointed out the active role of the Libyan Arab woman, he said: "The world stood astonished at woman's contribution, role and insistance on being a pioneer surpassing the era of harim and hollow pomp".

Addding: The Libyan Arab woman has proved that she is on the level of the challenges after ridding herself from the hollow pomp of the Western women, their cosmetic and their rubbish". [quotation marks as received]

He concluded his commentary by saying: "The interest, in the rushing of the Libyan Arab masses to fortify their coast, by the media and many military observers is considered a strong incentive to these masses to press ahead forcibly and solidly towards completing this pioneering step".

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With Burkina Faso's Sankara

LD122152 Tripoli Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] The brother leader received Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso, in the Gulf of Sidra [as heard] the gulf of triumphant defiance, and held talks with him on the situation on the African Continent and the means to strengthen the relations between the Great Jamahiriyah and the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso.

Captain Thomas Sankara had arrived in Tripoli this evening on his way home from Moscow. He was welcomed by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

Captain Thomas Sankara made the following statement to JANA:

I am returning from a visit I paid to the Soviet Union in the framework of the relations of cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and the Jamahiriyah of Burkina. He also said: My stop in Tripoli is considered a happy opportunity for me to meet my brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the land of the Great Jamahiriyah in order to express once again the support of the people of the Jamahiriyah of Burkina for the Libyan Arab people and its standing with it, as well as to affirm the relations of friendship existing between the two countries. Captain Thomas Sankara emphasized the importance of the continuation of the meetings between the sons of the Great Jamahiriyah and the Jamahiriyah of Burkina.

Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Command of the Revolution in the Jamahiriyah of Burkina, left Tripoli yesterday evening after a short visit to the Jamahiriyah on his way home to his country after a visit to the Soviet Union.

Italian Ambassador Summoned, Receives Reply

LD122349 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] The General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison summoned the Italian ambassador to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today and conveyed the committee's reply to him on the verbal memorandum that was conveyed to the brother secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Rome.

The reply of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison contains the following points:

1. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison affirms what was stated in the speech of the brother leader of the revolution

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the day of vengeance on 7 October 1986 regarding relations with Italy, and affirms the firm Libyan Arab standpoint on the necessity for the Italian Government to settle its historical obligations toward Libya resulting from the Italian fascist invasion and colonialization of Libya through the Italian Foreign Ministry.

a. The necessity for Italy to justly compensate the Libyan Arab people for the material, moral, political, economic, cultural, and human damages during that period.

b. To supply precise information on the fate of missing Libyans and those who were forcibly deported during that period by supplying registers and documents concerning them and their relatives.

2. This standpoint, which proves the Italian Government's non recognition of its historical responsibility for the period of its fascist colonialization and its tragedies, is considered an act of stubberness and a justification for the acts of the Italian fascist era in Libyan, and segregation against the Libyan Arab people.

3. We reject Italy's attempt to shirk its responsibilities to pay compensation during the fascist era, and its abominable practices in Libya with the pretext that it is not responsible for that period. The precedent of the compensation of the FRG Government to the Israelis and to the European states that suffered from Nazism, despite the fact that the present government of the FRG is not directly responsible for the acts of the Nazi era, make the Italian logic unacceptable. Also, what the Japanese Government has done recently with regard to compensating the Korean people and apologizing for the damages caused to them by the Japanese invasion and colonization is but another precedent that adds to the German precedent. These precedents and others strenghten the standpoint of Libya in its just claims lays down a basis in international relations for the necessity of the colonized peoples to obtain a just compensation for the damages caused to them during the colonialization period. This constitutes a legal, moral, and ethical deterrent to forestall the recurrence of the colonialization phenomenon.

4. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison records with interest the Italian Government's emphasis that it bases itself in all its political acts upon its desire for cooperation with the Libyan Arab people and looking for effective participation in order to develop it, emphasizing that this will not be confirmed unless the Italian Government complies with the Libyan Arab people's claims and shows a tangible readiness to put an end to the U.S.-NATO aggression and to the fact that such an action originated from its territories, as was the case of the latest U.S.-NATO aggression against Libya.

5. Libya is surprised that Italy considers the Libyan Arab people's insistence to claim its legitimate rights and calls upon Italy to cooperate in achieving security and stability in the Mediterranean region as a kind of threat.

6. Libya, while affirming its readiness to establish relations of cooperation and effective participation and to develop them, expects, the Italian Government to settle the matters referred to above in order to achieve this; otherwise, these matters will remain obstacles to the two countries' fruitful cooperation.

Further Talks Held

LD140454 Tripoli JANA in English 1741 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 9, Al-Tomor 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — This morning in Tripoli the Libyan Arab-Italian negotiations were resumed with the participation of a number of experts and technicians from the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and the Economic Affairs Administration in the Italian Foreign Ministry.

During these negotiations, the means and ways of consolidating the relations of economic co-operation between the two countries were discussed.

JANA Challenges U.K. To Show Terrorism Evidence

LD131755 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 oct 86

[Text] The Foreign Office of the stationary U.S. aircraft carrier, Britain, has denied that the of Reagan administration, Israel's rabid dog, resorted to lies and deception in convincing the British Government of so-called Libyan terrorist intentions. The British Foreign Office spokesman said: We have our own sources from which we get our information on Libya.

The Sunday Telegraph revealed yesterday that the U.S. Administration had supplied the British Government with false intelligence reports on Libyan terrorist designs.

JANA's political affairs editor, commenting on the denial of the foreign office of the stationary U.S. aircraft carrier, emphasized that the Great Jamahiriyah firmly challenges the government of child killer Thatcher to produce any evidence of the claims made by the administration of Israel's rabid dog Reagan on Libyan terrorism or prove any such claims.

The editor added that the U.S. imperialist administration which exercises official state terrorism against struggling nations and which does not hesitate to use military force to strike at them, as it did in Vietnam, Grenada, Lebanon, and finally Libya, is the one which carries out acts of terrorism such as bombing, killing, and attrition throughout the world through its agents and its CIA. It tries to involve the name of the Great Jamahiriyah in these acts of terrorism fabricating the charge of terrorism against the Libyan Arab people.

The editor added: Israel's rabid dog involves Libya in these terrorist acts carried out by his administration for a purpose which is crystal clear to every observer of events and of the attitude of the U.S. Administration. Washington is doing its best to undermine Europe's relations with the Great Jamahiriyah.

In conclusion, the JANA political affairs editor referred to the U.S. Administration's moral scandal resulting from its campaign of deception and lies dished out to the American people and the American and world media about the Great Jamahiriyah. This scandal, he said, which has assumed political, social, and moral dimensions in the United States and the whole world, is the best evidence and conviction of Israel's rabid dog and his stupid administration.

Tripoli Comments on Egypt's Receipt of U.S. Jets

LD121047 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense of the Egyptian regime, said that the Armed Forces General Command is always pursuing the mission of arming the Air Force with modern weapons in order to make it a deterrent force. He said: Let anyone who wants to commit aggression against us know that the eagles of Egypt are protecting its skies, and that the eagles of Egypt are able to deter aggression. He said this in a speech he delivered yesterday at a festival on the occasion of that regime obtaining a number of F-16 U.S. fighters, on the basis of cash on delivery. The festival was attended by the U.S. and Zionist ambassadors to the vanquished city [Cairo].

Our Arab affairs editor comments: Who is the enemy for which the Egyptian regime prepares itself, and threatens it is able to deter? From which direction does Abu Ghazalah expect the aggression to come? The Egyptian people know that this foe will not be the United States because the United States occupies Egypt, and that the aircraft Abu Ghazalah receives, and with which he threatens the foe, are U.S.-made and directed. The Egyptian people also know that this foe will not be the Zionist enemy, because the Zionists also occupy Egypt, and the Egyptian regime is breathlessly pursuing their satisfaction. The phrase of the entombed Al-Sadat - the October war is the last war against Israel - is still the daily hymn of the kneeling regime.

Who then is the foe spoken of by Abu Ghazalah? We stress that there is no foe of the Egyptian regime except the Egyptian people. The Egyptian people are to be feared by the regime. The regime is ready to use fighter aircraft to oppress any popular rebellion. This is not surprising as the regime has previously used tanks and armored vehicles against the rebellion of the Central Security Forces, and the entombed Al-Sadat used the same force to strike at the 17 and 18 January 1977 revolution. This is why we are sure Abu Ghazalah meant the Egyptian people when he talked about foes and his readiness to confront them. However, we question whether the kneeling regime could save itself from collapse even if it used these U.S. F-16 aircraft against the free men of Egypt.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Receives Ethiopian Envoy

LD131517 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received the Ethiopian ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah. The ambassador handed him a message from the Ethiopian leader Haile-Mariam Mengistu.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Arab Press Editors

LD121336 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Oct (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received brother Talal Salman, chief editor of [Lebanese daily newspaper] *Al-Safir* and brother Walid Al-Husayni, chief editor of the [Paris-based] Magazine *Al-Kifah Al-'Arabi*.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Addresses Parliament Opening

LD102339 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1728 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Thanks be to the one god, prayers and peace upon our prophet. Elected deputies, whenever I open a session of your respected house, I feel proud, and I feel a feeling of discontentment — proud because in a short period we have come, politically and democratically, a great distance; discontent because I want the Moroccan democracy, and this house in particular, to be more dynamic. That is, I want its debates to be approriate even though they are sometimes noisy; the dialogue, dialogue, and nothing but dialogue should be the basis of dealings between teams and between your respected house and our government. You are aware, deputies, that we are at a crossroads because during the next 6 years this house will be reelected. The reelection of the house will take place at a time when it will be absolutely impossible, if we make a mistake, to rectify it, and, if we perform well, to stop short of achieving our goal in all its depth and spirit. During this period, at almighty God's decision, our role in the next century will be decided, as will our outlook on the new world and our place in the race, where Morocco will stand among those taking part in the race and among any challengers.

Yes, every human action is subject to imperfection, because perfection is only for God.

However, in my opinion there is one character trait that compensates for all human frailties, and that protects us from all disadvantages — it is integrity. If we are characterized by patriotism and integrity, then whatever our shortcomings and faults as human beings might be, integrity and patriotism will plead for us with our consciences and with our children and grandchildren.

Honourable elected members, there are three points which I would like to stress to this house. I would like our government to make them its prime and basic program; this program will be presented to you by our prime minister next week. The three points are as follows: First, we must look into the problem of education; Second, during the coming 10 years we must reach self-sufficiency in food; and third, we must purge our system, especially the bureaucratic system or the semi-public institutions, so that we will be able, first, to create competition, and, second, to save money. I will go into details.

I will start with the issue of education. Wise men say things are judged by their results. As for education, with all humility, I say education is judged by its beginning. Education is an integrated thing. It cannot be divided into three parts — primary, secondary, and higher education. Our choices in the selection of curricula and other options when we start primary education will be reflected in our secondary and university educations. [passage omitted]

Our geographical position makes it imperative for us to look up to Europe. It also commits us to not leaving behind our brothers and partners in the history of Morocco, namely, the Africans. Therefore, when we finish our prayers and say peace be upon you [words indistinct] we will not forget our obligations and links with the East. And when we turn our faces toward the left, we do not forget to acquire and learn the technology and the sciences which will enable us to take part in future battles adequately armed.

As I always say, there are two fields which should be reformed and inspected every five or six years; they are education and agriculture. Agriculture, its means and its goals and everything connected with it in terms of social, human, and collective problems and maintaining the balance between villages and cities, requires us to review, every 5 or 6 years, its aims and means. Education is also... [changes thought] It is our duty to say that we will look into reforming education and then take this reform seriously because every education reform requires another reform every 5 or 6 years, because we do not learn for ourselves alone but to be able take part in trade in the international market. Therefore, we should always take into account the regional, continental, and international atmosphere. Thus I request all of you, executive and legislative bodies, in the name of God, a promise that you will study this issue with objectivity and patriotism. I will demand that all parties represented in this parliament choose two people among them to set up with government members, whom I will personally appoint, a permanent committee to lay down educational programs and systems. Whenever this committee completes a part of its program it should present it to the educational committee in parliament so that every step we take will have taken into consideration all opinions and all political tendencies. [applause][passage omitted]

The second point: What has almighty God given us? He has given us significant, rather excellent agriculture. Last year there was heavy rain, thanks be to God, as though he wanted to show us that we can achieve self-sufficiency in grain. If we examine the articles we import we find among the staple foods other than grain, sugar, and oil, and in particular olive oil. With regard to sugar, we need to increase our production by about 35-40 percent to achieve self-sufficiency. We now produce 60 percent of what we need. But the 40 percent represents a significant amount of hard currency which we need for things other than consumption. As to oil, and in particular olive oil, we are poor by God's will. [passage omitted]

Morocco has water, subterranean water and other kinds. But in addition to this we have decided that, beginning next year and continuing until the year 2000, which is only 14 years away, we will build a dam every year. When I say a dam a year, I am not exaggerating. The studies for these dams have been done, and the places for their construction have been studied. What remains is financing. The financing of such projects will not meet any difficulty on the international level, because we obtain enough from abroad to enable us to build these dams. Therefore, there will be a dam every year until the year 2000.

We will also try to increase the sugar factories so that we can cover 30 or 35 percent. [passage omitted]

The third point: Gentlemen, as you know, in every country there are semi-blic institutions, which we call bureaus. When my father Sidi Mohamed V, may he rest in peace, met his God, I think at the end of 1961, he asked our minister, teacher, and scholar, Hadj Mohamed Bahnini, who was at the time the secretary general of the government, to give me the number of our institutions. After much searching, toiling, and reviewing, he sent me a message saying, sir, may God protect you, the number is 81. And God knows I still have the document. This happened in 1961. I think he stopped at 82 and God knows, if he said it, he said it. Now, we carried out a count and found out that in fact there are 300. This is not what is important, what is important is that we looked into the management of these bureaus. I believe that honest men do not fear figures. I am going to give you a figure. How much do these semi-public institutions cost us annually in aid: 400 billion centimes every year. I hope that this figure will not be discouraging, but this is the truth. These semi-public institutions cost us in aid between 400 and 450 billion per year. Is it not shameful — ignorant — to be in dire need of competence and money to improve the living standard of our people and residents, while we pay annually, either for deficit or management reasons, 400 billion centimes? This type of behavior, if we stick to it, will expose us, God forbid, to the end of the goodness which God has granted us. The one who is not grateful is like the one who squanders; anyone who is not grateful for goodness is liable to lose it; anyone who squanders goodness is liable to lose it. Here, we have decided, I am saying this to you, you should monitor our executive body in this field; we have decided to set up a committee which will look into this field with courage, boldness, and strictness. [applause] [passage omitted]

We will find not just opposition but strong resistance before us. However, we have to proceed amicably, with flexibility and firmness. [words indistinct] if the treatment is not proper, the sick person either gets worse or dies.

We want reform before anything else. Therefore, I want my government's program, in all fields, naturally, to be based on those three points, the pillars. To consider the education programs from the starting point of our uniqueness and our geographical position. Second, to consider self sufficiency, to spread work in the desert area, to enlarge the domestic market and to retain hard currency. [passage indistinct] the third point is to carefully look into and quietly and seriously and honestly study and reconsider the running of our semi-public institutions. [passage omitted]

Tunisian Foreign Minister's Statement on Arrival

LD101600 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk arrived in Morocco this afternoon on an official visit to our country, during which he will convey a message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to his majesty the king. With regard to this visit the

Tunisian official made a statement to the radio, saying:

[Begin Mabrouk recording] His Excellency President Bourguiba has instructed me to visit fraternal Morocco because of his desire to contribute to consolidating relations and exchanges between fraternal Morocco and Tunisia. This visit expresses primarily the commitment of His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba Maghreb unity and to the effort being made to build the great Maghreb. Obviously His Excellency the president has instructed me to convey to his majesty, if he honors me with an audience, his sentiments of friendship and admiration and to convey to him a message whose content is, as I told you, the desire of supreme combatant Habib Bourguiba to work continually and make every effort until we realize the hopes of future generations in the service of the great Maghreb and its success. [end recording]

Mr Hedi Mabrouk was welcomed at Mohamed V Airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali and Tunisia's ambassador to Morocco.

Envoy Sent to Ivory Coast Regarding Israel

LD102116 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] When His Majesty King Hassan II learned that the government of the Ivory Coast has decided to resume its diplomatic relations with Israel, and to establish its embassy in Jerusalem, His Majesty, as the chairman of the ICO and the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, and in consideration of the distinguished friendly and cooperation ties between the two countries and the personal relations between his majesty and the president of the Ivory Coast, sent Armed Osman, speaker of the House of Representatives, to President Houphouet-Boigny last Wednesday.

His Majesty's envoy drew the attention of the Ivorian president to the effects that might be reflected on the ICO in general, and on the ICO African member-states in particular, as a result of the Ivory Coast's decision to establish its embassy in Jerusalem, which was annexed by force and whose annexation was and still is condemned by all peace and justice-loving countries, a condemnation that was repeatedly demonstrated by the United Nations and all the other international organizations.

SUDAN

PRC Foreign Ministry Official Arrives 11 Oct

JN111929 Khartoum SUNA in English 1630 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Oct (SUNA) — A Chinese delegation, headed by the deputy foreign minister, arrived here today on a 2-day visit to the country, during which he will meet the Supreme Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. The Chinese deputy foreign minister said in a statement upon arrival that bilateral relations between his country and Sudan [words indistinct], adding his current visit to Sudan comes within the framework of discussions to bolster bilateral relations and open new channels of cooperation between Sudan and China.

Cabinet Decides To Reopen Tehran Embassy

JN131035 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 13 Oct (SUNA) — The Cabinet agreed in its regular meeting yesterday under Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi to reopen the Sudanese embassy in Tehran, which had been closed since the late 70's. [passage omitted]

Reports on Al-Mahdi-Garang Meetings Denied

JN131209 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Oct (SUNA) — Industry Minister Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi denied in a statement to *Al-Maydan* newspaper issued today the reports disseminated by some Gulf papers on a meeting scheduled between Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and a delegation from John Garang's movement in London during Al-Mahdi's current visit to Britain, as well as on another meeting to be held in Addis Ababa next month between Al-Mahdi and Garang in the presence of Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam and Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The minister said the reports published by *Al-Maydan* citing the Gulf papers are completely baseless. He added: Colonel Garang proposed to Al-Mahdi through Arab mediators the holding of a meeting between the movement and the government, but the government categorically rejected the proposal.

Mubarak al-Mahdi told *Al-Maydan*, the Sudanese Communist Party's paper, that they consider Garang's movement terroristic and everyone who contacts this movement as a traitor. He added that they will only change this stand if the movement goes back on its stand and proves that it is not terrorist.

Presidential Affairs Minister on Dialogue

JN131530 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Oct (SUNA) — Minister of Presidential Affairs Salah al-Din 'Abd al-Salam has clarified that the government has decided not to enter into dialogue with Garang's movement unless the movement changes its policy, adding that when this change takes place, the movement should propose such a dialogue because the government will not make a proposal for dialogue with Garang's movement.

AL ISBU Cited on Reports of Rift Beteween Rebels

NC120915 Paris AFP in English 0905 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Oct 12 (AFP) — Widespread famine in southern Sudan has created serious rifts in the ranks of rebels fighting the Khartoum authorities, with rebel leader John Garang pitted against his second-in-command in an armed dispute, the *Al Isbu* newspaper reported Sunday.

The daily said that large numbers of Col. Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) had died in the famine, reportedly affecting more than two million people in the region. Some had "retreated" into Ethiopia, while others had joined the government side, it said.

The newspaper said reports from Ethiopia indicated that a "serious dispute" involving armed clashes had erupted between Col. Garang and his second-in-command Carbino Kwanj. Each side, it said, accused the other of abandoning the principles of the movement and seeking personal gain.

Interrupted supply lines to fighters had prompted many guerrillas to commit "desperate" acts against the local population, notably looting, it said. [passage omitted]

Garang Reported Wounded, Hospitalized

JN131725 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum Oct 13 (SUNA) The leader of the rebel forces or Sudan Peoples Liberation Army is currently hospitalized in Addis Ababa a Sudanese biweekly reported today.

Al-Ummah the mouth piece of the premiers party the Al-Ummah said Garang was recently shot by one of his men on the shoulder. The paper however failed to mention the constitutional condition of Garang or when the shooting took place.

Al-Ummah commented that the SPLA is witnessing a split within its ranks and that the split is taking an ample (?form).

The paper asserted that the call for peace was at the base of the SPLA leadership a certain Mr. Karbino whom the paper identified as the one who shot Garang. [as received]

It concluded that Karbino is inclined to the government call for peace while Gargan is opposing it the split was subsequently stirred no other source has however confirmed the news. [as received]

Planes Carrying Relief Supplies Begin Flights

JN121537 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 12 Oct (SUNA) — A relief airlift to southern Sudan from Khartoum started today. More than one plane left for southern Sudan today. As part of "Operation Rainbow" a Hercules plane left Khartoum for the Zairian city of Isiro with the first shipment of relief supplies on board. The relief supplies will be transported from there to Juba, capital of Equatoria Region, and to Wau, capital of Bahr al-Ghazal Region. A French DC-8 plane also managed to fly twice to Juba to unload its shipment of relief supplies there.

Despite the organizers' silence on these flights and their refusal to comment, informed sources have affirmed to SUNA that the two flights by the French plane and the flight of the 'Operation Rainbow' plane were successful. There have been no details on how the French DC-8 plane joined the relief operations, but the organizers of "Operation Rainbow" last week announced their desire to hire another plane. [passage omitted]

Spokesman Confirms Flights

JN111923 Khartoum SUNA in English 1635 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 11 (SUNA) — The official spokesman for the Sudanese Government today asserted that "There are no objective reasons" to hinder the launching of the Rainbow Operation for airlifting food relief to famine-stricken people in southern Sudan.

Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Tawfiq furthermore revealed that civil flights have been regular between Juba and Khartoum airports since last Wednesday.

Tawfiq pointed out that preparations are completed for receiving direct flights from Khartoum airport to Wau airport.

He went on to confirm that the two airports to Juba and Malakal are ready for receiving civil flights.

SPLA Radio: Forces Ambush Government Convoy 3 Oct

EA102057 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] In another development, SPLA forces of Tingili Battalion under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel (?Albert Latukohe) and under operational command of Captain James Jeda Wani intercepted an enemy convoy between Torit and Katire on 3 October this year. The fight lasted for six hours from 12:30 pm to 6:00 o'clock in the evening.

Correspondents say 17 enemy soldiers have been killed and 15 others wounded in the attack. The remnant of the enemy forces (fled) in disarray towards Torit under hot pursuit by the SPLA forces. Two of the enemy's RPG gunners were blown in Kinyeti river after being shot by SPLA RPG guns. [passage omitted]

Tingli Battalion Reported in Action

LD121916 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Tingli battalion, under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel (Alfred Lado Gore) and direct command of Captain James (Jeda Wani), attacked and captured Liria enemy station on 26 September 1986 at about 8 o'clock in the evening. Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying Tingli Battalion say more than eight enemy soldiers have been killed and many others were wounded. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Main Opposition Party To Boycott Elections

NC111844 Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 11 Cot 86

[Text] Tunis, Oct 11 (AFP) — The main Tunisian opposition party, the Movement of Democratic Socialists (MDS), has announced that it will boycott legislative elections next month following the government's failure to meet a series of party demands.

The MDS Politburo said the decision was brought on by the government's failure to "take a precise public stand on the conditions necessary for the democratic and peaceful holding" of elections.

It specifically cited the government's silence on opposition demands for an official pledge of neutrality in the polls, the lifting of bans on opposition newspapers, the provision of access to state radio and television for opposition candidates and the release of jailed opposition members.

The leader of the MDS, Ahmed Mestiri, has been under house arrest since June after having been convicted of participating in an illegal demonstration protesting the U.S. air raids against Libya on April 16.

The party said Friday that the elections, scheduled for November 2, could not under current conditions "sincerely and freely reflect either the will of the Tunisian people or the pluralist reality of (Tunisian) society."

Mzali Relative Said To Run Private Police

NC121613 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Tunis, Oct 11 (AFP)—Tunisian investigators have alleged that a relative of disgraced ex-Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali organised from 1984-1986 a parallel secret police which spied on leading government officials for the former premier, official and independent Tunisian papers reported Sunday.

The newspapers said initial investigations into the activities of Rifaat Daly, Mr. Mzali's son-in-law, could lead to his indictment on several charges, including "setting up a veritable parallel police, influence peddling and embezzlement."

Mr. Daly, 36, was arrested in August in possession of a firearm and "listening devices" but has not yet been formally charged with any crime.

The reports, citing reports by government investigators, said Mr. Daly's "illicit activities" had been covered by Mr. Mzali, who was sacked by President Habib Bourguiba from his posts as premier and interior minister in July.

Mr. Mzali secretly fled Tunisia via Algeria last month amid rumors that he was to be arrested for "economic crimes".

The former premier, who is living in Switzerland, has since alleged government harrassment of his family in Tunisia. He was sentenced in absentia on October 2 to a year in jail by a Tunis court for illegally leaving the country.

The press reports said investigators alleged that agents employed by Mr. Daly has gathered information on the general situation in Tunisia and on the activities of leading government officials and members of the ruling Socialist Destourian Party for Mr. Mzali.

They said the purpose of the network was in part to monitor leading politicians' allegiance to Mr. Mzali.

They also alleged that Mr. Daly had worked with "certain foreign intelligence agencies" and had hired a foreign agent specialising in "intelligence gathering, phone tapping and radio communications."

They said this agent was also in charge of assigning men to follow certain senior government officials and of organizing reconnaissance operations in towns Mr. Mzali was due to visit.

They alleged that Mr. Daly began setting up the intelligence network in January 1984 after nationwide bread riots which erupted that month.

The newspapers said the secret organization operated out of a firm run by Mr. Daly which had branches in Tunisia's main cities.

WESTERN SAHARA

Moroccan Bases Attacked 10 Oct; 17 Killed

LD111453 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Two Moroccan bases were attacked yesterday at Tsibilirat by units of the Saharan People's Liberation Army. The attack lasted 1 hour and ended with 17 Moroccan soldiers killed and many others injured.

CHAD

Bardai Radio Reports Secret Chad-Iraq Agreement

AB102135 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] On the political and military scene, it should be noted that two Iraqi military officers have spent 2 weeks in Ndjamena. The Iraqi military officers delivered a large consignment of military materials to the puppet regime in Ndjamena.

Furthermore, Hassane Djamous of the FAN army went to Baghdad where he secretly concluded a military agreement with the Iraqi Government, and at the same time met representatives of certain [word indistinct]. This irresponsible attitude of the Iraqi authorities is even more regrettable [words indistinct] to the extent of betraying woefully their traditional friendship in Chad. However, we hope that the Iraqis will see reason and renew their usual relationship with the Chadian revolution as in the past.

In the same way, the Iraqi leaders should not allow themselves to be taken in by the (?appearances) being put up by the small group in Ndjamena who only represent [words indistinct].

CDR Leader in Benin for Meeting With Factions

AB131754 Paris AFP in French 1430 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 18 Oct (AFP) — Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], has been in Cotonou (Benin) since 11 October, his permanent undersecretary Gaileth Bourkou Mandah told AFP in Paris today. Acheikh Ibn Oumar, who flew in from Tripoli, had broken away from the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, armed opposition to President Hissein Habre). His followers, who have been occupying the Fada palm grove in the north of Chad, have fought two battles against GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei's combatants who were trying to recapture the town.

According to Mr Bourkou, the CDR secretary general will hold a meeting in the Beninese capital with the various factions which broke away from the GUNT. During the meeting, Acheikh Ibn Oumar will explain to the participants the purpose of his mission and will examine with them the possibility for the creation of "a new platform to fight" the Ndjamena government, he explained.

According to Mr Bourkou, the factions which might take part in the Cotonou meeting include Mahamat Abba Seid's First Army, Moussa Medela's Western Armed Forces, Abdelkader Yacine's Original Frolinat, as well as the People's Revolutionary Movement of Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, who has resigned as GUNT's vice president.

Libyans Reportedly Destroy Plant, Animal Resources

AB112235 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] After the massacre of Chadian nationals in northern Chad, the Libyans now have turned to animal resources and other vital aspects of national life in the north. As we had said earlier, following the violent fighting between supporters of Acheikh Ibn Oumar and Goukouni Oueddei in Fada, the Libyans took advantage of the confusion which was reigning there to resort to gruesome deeds, notably the torture of several of our compatriots in the occupied areas.

We also added that the Libyan troops tried to hide all these diabolic deeds. But reports reaching us say that Libyans not only continue to indulge in the massacre and flogging of our compatriots but they have also begun to destroy agricultural and animal resources of northern Chad. Thus they have been destroying palm groves and cattle have been killed indiscriminately. When one knows that these two commodities constitute the main resources of the people of that region, such an attitude constitutes a very great tragedy for Chadians of that region.

In fact, those who managed to flee the occupied zone to safer areas were forced to leave without food or medical care. [passage indistinct]

ZAIRE

Authorities Allow Transit of Food Aid to Sudan

AB111924 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, Oct 11 (AFP) — Authorities in Zaire have agreed to allow international relief organizations to use northern Zaire as a staging point for emergency shipments of food and medicine to neighboring southern Sudan, where rebel activity has hampered efforts to supply famine-affected populations.

The official *Zairian News Agency*, AZAP, reported Saturday that Zairian and Sudanese officials meeting in the northern town of Isiro had agreed that relief bodies approved by the central Sudanese Government could transit supplies through northern Zaire.

A U.N.-sponsored food airlift, Operation Rainbow, had announced that it was to ship 16 tonnes of food and medicines to Isiro, and from there into southern Sudan, on Wednesday. But relief officials said the flight was held up pending notice of official Zairian approval of the plan.

The Operation Rainbow plane has been blocked at Khartoum airport for three weeks as its organizers negotiated both with Sudanese authorities and with rebels who control much of southern Sudan.

The rebels have threatened to shoot down any civilian or military planes flying over southern Sudan and have insisted that food aid to the region pass through its own relief organizations. Khartoum has in turn refused to allow Operation Rainbow to supply rebel-held towns.

International relief bodies estimate that some two million people face starvation in southern Sudan due to drought and economic disruption caused by the civil war.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Gives News Conference in Moscow

AU101655 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct 10 (AFP) — Burkina Faso "feels close to the Soviet Union" but "is not a pawn of Moscow," Burkina leader Captain Thomas Sankara said here Friday during his first official visit since taking power in 1983.

Captain Sankara, who arrived Monday and had talks Wednesday with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Andrey Gromyko, said that "servile imitations" of other countries, including the Soviet Union, should be avoided because "conditions vary".

The Burkina Faso president, speaking at a press conference, said his radical left regime intended to strengthen its relations with Moscow.

"We came to have a better knowledge of Soviet leaders and a country to which we feel close," he added. "We think that in the field of economic and political cooperation we can find a favourable response from Moscow".

Captain Sankara said his visit to Moscow was not directed against France, and stressed at length his desire to maintain good relations with Paris.

Sankara Returns From USSR, Terms Visit Success

AB131606 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Glaring success. That is how we can describe the various working sessions that the president of Burkina Faso held last week with the Soviet authorities. The sessions resulted in the signing of agreements. On his return home last night, Captain Sankara was greeted by the minister of state delegated to the Presidency of Burkina Faso and minister of justice. In the following statement to Rock Parfait Ouedraogo, President Sankara himself takes stock of his fruitful visit:

[Begin Sankara recording] As you have certainly learned through press reports already published, our visit has been a complete success because the problems which we planned to examine on our visit to the Soviet Union have been examined and we have arrived at very fruitful results. In addition, we also held top-level political discussions with the leading Soviet officials. These discussions were extremely fruitful. They made it possible for the two political directorates to better know each other, get closer, and better understand each other in order to envisage (?increased) cooperation.

Generally speaking, this visit to the Soviet Union — in fact my first visit there — was crowned with success in (?all) regards. [end recording]

GAMBIA

Jawara Releases Opposition Leader Fatteh

PA101545 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Banjul, Oct 10 (AFP) — President Dawda Jawara of Gambia has announced the release of prominent opposition politician Suntou Fatteh and pledged his commitment to a multi-party political system despite recent government attacks against Mr. Fatteh's Gambia People's Party (GPP).

Mr. Fatteh was detained earlier this week for possession of what the government called "compromising documents" after Sir Dawda criticised the GPP for accepting funds from an unnamed foreign businessman. Mr. Fatteh is the fourth ranking member of the People's Party, which was formed last February by former vice-president Assan Musa Camara as a breakaway from Sir Dawda's ruling People's Progressive Party.

Speaking at a press conference late Thursday, Sir Dawda said Mr. Fatteh had not been arrested but only "detained for questioning".

Sir Dawda went on to express his committment to "multi-party democracy and freedom of expression", and said that Gambia's five recognized opposition parties would be given radio time during campaigning for legislative elections scheduled for earlier next year.

Following the row over GPP acceptance of foreign funds, Sir Dawda denounced members of the opposition grouping as "stateless people who want to sell the country".

TOGO

Libya Sends Message on Recent Aggression

AB101334 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] After the recent tragic events that took place in the country, the Libyan Government has sent the following message to the president of the Republic of Togo:

Your Excellency Mr President of the Republic, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is at your entire disposal to give you the assistance that you may need to face up to the events currently going on in Togo. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah seizes this opportunity to renew to His Excellency Mr President of the Republic and founding chairman of the RPT the assurances of its highest considerations.

Togo Radio Announces Reduction of Curfew

AB112058 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] As of today, Saturday, 11 October, the curfew will now be in force from midnight to 0500 throughout the country.

ANGOLA

Savimbi's Planned Visit to Europe Protested

AU101339 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, Oct 10 (AFP) — The Angolan Embassy here protested Friday at the planned visit by Jonas Savimbi, head of the rebel South African-backed UNITA (National Movement for the Total Independence of Angola) movement, to the European Parliament later this month.

The embassy warned that relations could suffer between Angola and the European Economic Community (EEC), as well as with France, West Germany and Britain, which Mr. Savimbi is to visit from October 22.

He has been invited to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, eastern France, by a group of conservative members and will then go on to Paris, Bonn and London.

The Angolan Embassy said that as a signatory of the Lome III trade and aid convention with the EEC, the Luanda government could not accept the European Parliament being used for "the promotion and propaganda of the leader of a terrorist organisation supported by the most shameful regime in Africa."

Angola drew the attention of the EEC commission to the "negative consequences which could result" from Mr. Savimbi's tour, the embassy said.

Pilot Returns From Detention in Zaire

MB120539 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Angolan pilot Antonio Tavares returned to Angola yesterday accompanied by Comrade Pascoal Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau. The Angolan pilot had been in detention in Zaire since Tuesday last week, after an accident in his MiG-21 aircraft.

Soon after the aircraft accident, Comrade Pascoal Luvualu was tasked by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to convey a message to President Mobutu Sese Seko requesting the release of the Angolan soldier. This happened the day before yesterday. The accident was caused by lack of fuel, a fact fully understood by President Mobutu Sese Seko.

UNITA Claims 71 MPLA Troops Killed in Moxico

MB110651 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 11 Oct (KUP) — A total of 71 MPLA soldiers, including 9 officers, died in recent fighting between UNITA and MPLA forces at Calapo, Moxico Province, according to a communique issued by the UNITA operations office yesterday.

The communique stated that our soldiers had found extremely important documents on the officers' bodies as well as other evidence. One of the officers was Lieutenant Eduardo Katiwa, formerly supply chief of the MPLA 45th Brigade. He was born in Cahama on 12 December 1956, the son of Chindangue and Maria Luisa, and joined the MPLA forces in February 1975.

A large assortment of weapons, ammunition, and equipment was also captured, the communique stated.

UNITA Claims 128 Government Troops Killed

AU131527 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 13 (AFP) — The rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) Monday claimed that its forces had killed 128 government troops and shot down a MiG-23 fighter and two helicopters during fighting earlier this month in seven Angolan provinces.

A statement issued here by the South African- and U.S.-backed rebel movement said 35 government troops had been wounded and seven captured during the clashes, which reportedly took place in the north, central and southeast of the country October 3-7.

It said rebel losses totalled four dead, 48 wounded and 12 missing in action.

UNITA Reports FAPLA Casualties, 4 Tanks Destroyed

MB120648 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 12 Oct (KUP) — A communique issued by UNITA Chief of Staff Brigadier Chendovava, says that 114 FAPLA soldiers have been killed and 2 others captured, and 4 Soviet-made T-55 tanks, 1 BRDM armored car, and 2 bridges destroyed.

The communique says that the fighting took place in Cuanza Norte, Bie, and Cuando Cubango Provinces between 8 and 10 October 1986.

Furthermore, 56 assorted weapons and 94 rounds of various calibers were captured.

The communique ends saying that UNITA suffered 3 dead and 11 wounded.

Details Given of FAPLA Successes Against UNITA

MB101313 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] National defense and security forces continue to carry out nationwide operations to annihilate the UNITA puppet gang seeking to disrupt our people's normal work.

Along these lines, military units stationed in Moxico Province recently destroyed a puppet base in Cazombo village from where attacks were launched against the region. The base was approximately 30 km from Cazombo, and the FAPLA attack resulted in the capture of an enormous quantity of war materiel.

Simultaneously, a number of actions against puppet camps were effected last month. This resulted in the destruction of a bandit hideout in Cuilo Pombo, Uige Province. This heavy setback to the counterrevolutionaries also resulted in the capture of a large quantity of war materiel.

In the 7th military region, which includes Benguela and Cuanza Sul provinces, FAPLA forces carried out military operations which resulted in the capture of an assortment of war materiel and freed 209 people from the clutches of the puppets. These people were living in the jungle under very bad conditions.

Dos Santos Returns From Maputo Frontline Summit

MB140728 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, returned to Angola last night after participating in the summit of the six Frontline States in Maputo, Mozambique. [passage omitted]

MALAWI

Government Statement Denies Harboring of MNR

MB131702 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The Malawi Government has denied allegations and accusations made against it by certain quarters (?this weekend) that it is using its territory as a base for MNR bandits against the Mozambican Government.

In a statement released by the Malawi Government in Lilongwe today, it was reiterated that on the question of MNR bandits in Mozambique, the Malawi Government's position has never changed. The statement said the Government of Malawi is not aware of any incidents which involve MNR bandits carrying out acts of war sabotage from Malawi into Mozambique. As a matter of policy and practice, the statement went on, Malawi does not allow any type of action which might endanger the peace, security, and stability of her neighbors, nor the use of her territory as a base for any organization or group to launch violent acts, terrorism, or aggression against her neighbors. The recent [words indistinct] is enough evidence that MNR bandits [words indistinct] reported heavy [word indistinct] do not in fact operate from Malawi, the statement pointed out. The statement emphasized that as a landlocked country, Malawi has nothing whatsoever to gain from the MNR banditry activities in Mozambique. If anything at all, these activities are as much a problem for Malawi as they are a problem for Mozambique. The statement said indeed the MNR banditry had adversely affected the (?economy) and therefore the economic situation of Malawi.

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Accuses RSA of Preparing Attack

MB111149 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1037 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Maputo on 11 October]

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique has information that the South African Armed Forces are preparing to carry out direct aggression against the city of Maputo. The attacks being prepared will use the Air Force and groups of commandos, which have infiltrated our country. This intelligence was conveyed to the Mozambican Government by South African citizens opposed to the policy of the warmongers [belicistas], some of whom are linked to South Africa's economic sectors.

The preparation of these attacks appears in the context of an escalation of South African aggression against our country. In the last few months we have seen an increase in armed bandit infiltration from South Africa. South African aircraft have unloaded armed bandits and military equipment in Manica Province to attack the Beira corridor, thus trying to hinder the improvement of the railroad infrastructure linking Beira city with the hinterland [previous word in English]. Other infiltrations have occurred in Maputo and Gaza Provinces. Groups of bandits either cross the border or are flown by helicopter to the Mozambican hinterland. Increased terrorist operations against our capital have coincided with these actions.

Over the last few weeks, South Africa organized the massive introduction of armed bandits into Tete and Zambezia Provinces from Malawian territory. The destabilization caused by the armed bandits has caused Mozambicans in the border areas to enter South Africa. Taking advantage of the extreme vulnerability of these Mozambicans, the South African regime uses them in a number of ways. They are used as an over-exploited work force. They are forced to join the armed bandit ranks. They are transformed into objects of propaganda and blackmail against our country.

Some of the concentration camps harboring these displaced people were transformed into armed bandit training camps. At the beginning of this week, the South African warmongers created an incident concerning the detonation of a land mine which injured a number of South African soldiers. The fabrication of this incident — which was expanded and manipulated by the regime's propaganda — serves as a pretext for direct aggression against our country. The South African militarist circles seek to use this pretext to pressure their government and nullify the efforts of South African politicians seeking a negotiated settlement to South Africa's problems.

It was the South African warmongers who, when the Ian Smith minority racist regime fell, took over the organization of the armed banditry; thus transforming it into the main weapon to attack and destabilize our country. They are the ones who organize the massacre of peaceful peasants, old people, children, and pregnant women. They are the ones who order the most horrible maimings. They are the ones who order the setting alight of buses, trains, and cars carrying passengers. They are the ones who order the destruction of schools, hospitals, health centers, shops, and villages. They are the ones who order the armed bandits to destroy vehicles transporting food and medicine for the people affected by drought.

The blood of more than 100,000 Mozambicans, who are the direct victims of the war of aggression they carry out against our people, stains their hands. The actions of the South African warmongers have already caused Mozambique material damage totaling over $5.5 billion.

It was these bellicose, militarist, and adventuresome forces who opposed the Nkomati accord, decided that it should not be observed, and organized its systematic violation.

High-ranking civilian and military officials of the Pretoria regime are personally guiding the armed bandits. They personally visit their camps inside Mozambique, as was proven by the documents captured in Gorongosa. South African army experts direct the building of airstrips inside Mozambique, so that their aircraft can supply, equip, and transport the armed bandits. They provide sophisticated transmission systems for the terrorists. They provide doctors and medicine to the terrorists. They give the terrorists precise orders — from the top of the South African military hierarchy — to destroy economic targets, massacre defenseless people, and generally to practice terrorism.

When the Gorongosa bandit camp was taken, the South African warmongers transferred the armed bandit operational center to Malawian territory. This operation was carried out with the active connivance of the Malawian authorities, who thus agreed to share in the crimes against our people.

The People's Republic of Mozambique, together with the other Frontline States, showed the Malawian authorities evidence of their involvement in South Africa's aggression against our country. The Malawian Government was forced to recognize the existence of armed bandit bases on its territory. The exposure of their operations from Malawi was an important and unexpected reverse for South African militarist circles.

Almost simultaneously, the U.S. Congress decided to impose economic sanctions against the apartheid regime. This decision was yet another defeat for those same circles; another unexpected defeat because they underestimated the democratic and progressive forces in the United States.

These successive major reverses caused the South African militarists to act in desperation. They are seeking frantically to disguise Malawi's part in the aggression against Mozambique and to find alternatives to the operational centers that they installed on Malawian territory.

In this context, they seek the immediate elimination of the Nkomati accord, in order to neutralize the political segments of the South African Government that want a negotiated settlement in the region and to allow the South African Armed Forces to command the bandits overtly and to intervene directly in the aggression against Mozambique. To this end, they play a farce in which they present themselves as victims, create motives for retaliation against Mozambique, and even go so far as to hold our country responsible for the sanctions by the U.S. Congress, which were provoked by their own actions. The accused wants to become the accuser. The accused wants to try the judge.

It is with these ridiculous pretexts that the South African warmongers are preparing direct aggression against our country by the South African Armed Forces, with the ultimate objective of creating conditions for the overthrow of the Government of the People's Republic and the installation in Maputo of puppets in the pay of apartheid.

The People's Republic of Mozambique, standing by the principles of its policy of peace and respect for its international responsibilities, has always scrupulously observed the letter and spirit of the Nkomati accord. The firm determination of the Mozambican Armed Forces-FPLM centers exclusively on the intransigent defense of our people's independence and sovereignty and our country's territorial integrity.

At a time when the South African warmongers are preparing a new phase in their escalation of aggression against our country, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique calls on all Mozambican people to strengthen national unity, to heighten vigilance, and to participate actively in the defense of our fatherland. It is necessary that we prepare throughout the country to respond victoriously to this new aggression. The FPLM forces, the people's militia, the people's vigilance groups, and the Mozambican people as a whole must be on permanent alert from now on.

Both collectively — through integration into our grassroots — and individually, we must constitute an impenetrable barrier crushing every enemy action. We must be vigilant at work, at home, at entertainment centers, at sports grounds, and in all places and circumstances where there are concentrations of people which may be chosen by the enemy as a target for their criminal actions.

The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique calls on all people to participate actively in the defensive measures that are being implemented. To this end, the Mozambican Government calls on all citizens to cooperate fully — as they have always done in the past — with civilian and military authorities to take the necessary steps to defend our threatened fatherland.

The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique trusts that the international community will support the strengthening of the country's military capabilities against aggression by the racist South African regime, which is our enemy, because it is the enemy of all mankind.

Our unity, determination, and our love for the fatherland, which we freed with our blood, are invincible weapons. With them, and under the supervision of our party and government, we will defeat any enemy. With them, we will crush any aggression.

Apartheid is a dying monster that history will soon eliminate and bury. We, the builders of peace, will live to build the radiant future we desire for our children. The struggle continues. [Issued in] Maputo, 11 October 1986.

Minister Says RSA 'Commando Group' in Maputo

MB101723 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] A commando group has infiltrated Maputo from South Africa. This was announced in Maputo today by Minister of Security Sergio Vieira. Addressing vigilance groups on the occasion of the national day of the People's National Security Service [SNASP], which is marked tomorrow, Sergio Vieira added that the commando group must be caught before it commits crimes.

Minister Vieira said that the successful outcome of the operations carried out by vigilance groups depends on the denunciation of all evils in enterprises, wards, and other sectors. Tasks demanded of vigilance group members are respect for the people and for the People's Republic of Mozambique, vigilance, and nonviolation of the law, said the minister of security. SNASP day will be marked nationwide tomorrow with a number of scheduled events.

RSA Said Seeking Excuses for Further Attacks

MB101747 Dakar PANA in English 1733 GMT 10 Oct 86

[AIM commentary]

[Text] Maputo, 10 Oct (AIM/PANA) — The South African Intelligence Service (NIS) has joined the escalating wave of threats against Mozambique with a statement yesterday that the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa had rebuilt its military structure in Mozambique. A NIS spokesman quoted yesterday by the South African Government radio (SABC) said that one proof of this was the fact that Joe Slovo, described as a leader of the ANC's armed wing, had been seen in Maputo.

It is public knowledge that Joe Slovo was in Maputo in March to attend the funeral of the South African communist leader Moses Mabhida. Pictures of the mourners at the funeral, who included ANC leader Oliver Tambo as well as Joe Slovo, were published in the newspapers and shown on television.

If the presence of Joe Slovo in Maputo and his contact with Mozambicans are to be regarded as military acts, then the same should be the case with the recent meeting between Oliver Tambo and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. To be coherent, South Africa should also threaten to attack parts of the British Isles. In fact what we are seeing has nothing to do with the presence of Joe Slovo in Mozambique or the growing international recognition of the ANC.

Pretoria is once again attempting to present the ANC and the struggle against apartheid as coming from outside South Africa. But no matter how much Pretoria shouts that the problems come from outside, no matter what disinformation campaigns are spread to show involvement by the countries of the region in military support for the ANC, the stark reality remains that the struggle against apartheid is an internal phenomenon in South Africa. The international community has a role to play, but the main actors are the South African people themselves.

If the South African Government wants to eliminate the real bases of the ANC, then it will have to murder millions upon millions of South Africans. They are the real ANC bases.

But there is a second objective behind the ferocious campaign that Pretoria has launched against Mozambique this week. Pretoria is looking for further pretexts to step up its attacks on Mozambique. It was not enough that it failed to implement the Nkomati accord. Sending bandits and weapons to continue the destabilization process was not enough. The massive infiltration by South Africa of bandits through Malawi was not enough. In the midst of all this, Mozambique has succeeded in completing a good part of the elections, despite South African propaganda to the effect that it would be impossible for Mozambique to hold elections. In the midst of all this, Mozambique and the other Frontline States have succeeded in winning important support to strengthen the capacity of its ports and railways. In the midst of all this, the difficulties for Mozambicans have increased, but they have not succumbed. Pretoria wants to go further in its efforts to dominate Mozambique.

But why? Why is Pretoria trying to dominate Mozambique?

Apartheid's days are numbered and Pretoria knows this. The West knows it. The whole world knows it. Only an ideology approaching madness could have given those in charge of the apartheid machine the macabre idea that, with the end of their privilege in sight, it would be best to destroy Mozambique. There is no other explanation. Pretoria does not even seem to have any strategy. All that remains for them is to bring down the barbarity of apartheid in an orgy of destruction.

In this difficult time for the peoples of southern Africa, the West has the chance to choose between apartheid and the people, between the past and the future.

Frontline State Leaders Hold Summit in Maputo

Leaders Received at Airport

MB121218 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Quett Masire of Botswana, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, as well as Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe arrived in Maputo today to take part in the frontline summit. The distinguished leaders were received at Maputo International Airport by the Mozambican head of state, Samora Machel, members of the government, the diplomatic corps accredited to our country, and thousands of people.

Zairian Prime Minsiter Kengo wa Dondo arrived in the Mozambican capital this morning. At the end of the summit the Zairian premier will meet with the frontline leaders.

Presidents Samora Machel of Mozambique and Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola will hold bilateral talks outside the framework of the Maputo frontline summit. The Angolan president, who arrived in the Mozambican capital today, is scheduled to return to Luanda tomorrow.

Machel, Kaunda Speak at Opening

MB131026 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] A meeting of leaders of the six southern African Frontline States was held today in Maputo. The meeting was attended by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, President Quett Masire of Botswana, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

We are waiting for a statement from the summit, and if it comes before the end of this transmission we'll bring it to you.

Before the meeting began, [as heard] President Samora Machel said the frontline leaders had decided to meet to draw up [words indistinct] for their common struggle, for the defense and consolidation of the independence of their states, and to define their relations with countries that want to destroy the Frontline States. President Samora Machel described today's summit as special and thanked the other frontline leaders for their prompt and positive response to Mozambique's request for a meeting. President Machel said the summit was taking place at a difficult moment and added that the Frontline States had a historical responsibility to the future of all of southern Africa. He is speaking just a day after the Mozambican Government had accused South Africa of organizing massed incursions of MNR bandits into Mozambique from Malawian territory and of preparing direct aggression against the city of Maputo.

Also speaking at the opening of today's meeting, the frontline chairman, President Kaunda of Zambia, said the six leaders were meeting to examine the significance of the recent South African threats against Mozambique. Last week South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan threatened military action against Mozambique in response to the land mine blast on Monday in the KaNgwane bantustan. The Mozambican Government has described the incidents as fabricated.

President Kaunda noted that despite South Africa's own well-documented violations of the Nkomati nonaggression accord, the Pretoria regime was now accusing Mozambique of breaching the agreement. The Zambian leader said that, with the exception of South Africa's friends on the extreme right in Europe and the USA, there is nobody in the world who is not convinced that Mozambique has honored the Nkomati accord. President Kaunda said that South Africa was reacting to the growing international campaign against apartheid, which has recently resulted in the U.S. Congress decision to impose a series of tough economic sanctions against Pretoria. This, he said, was the root of the threat against Mozambique.

He also revealed that the frontline leaders would analyze South Africa's failure to honor the Lusaka understanding signed with Angola in February 1984. This understanding dealt with the withdrawal of the South African forces from Angola territory.

Turning to the report that Jonas Savimbi, leader of South Africa's Angolan surrogate, UNITA, had been invited to visit France, President Kaunda recalled that the previous story that Savimbi would visit Holland had proved to be false. He hoped that the French authorities would not receive Savimbi. If the visit did take place, however, the Frontline States should, he said, take the measures necessary to defend Angola. President Kaunda restated the frontline's position that Savimbi's January visit to the United States had constituted interference by the White House in the internal affairs of Angola.

At the end of today's frontline summit in Maputo, the frontline leaders held a separate meeting with a delegation from Zaire, led by that country's prime minister, Kengo wa Dondo.

'Maputo Declaration' Issued

MB131228 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 13 Oct 86

["The Maputo Declaration" issued at the end of the frontline summit held in Maputo on 12 October — read by Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku]

[Text] We, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola; Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia; and Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, meeting on 12 October 1986 in Maputo, capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique, seriously concerned at the South African threat to provoke a generalized war in southern Africa, earnestly appeal to the peoples and governments of the world to take all necessary measures against South Africa to safeguard peace in the region.

The racist government in South Africa has already embarked on the road of fascism and of war against the peoples of southern Africa. Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe have been attacked, and the Angolan territory is being occupied by South Africa. The Lusaka understanding and the Nkomati accord have been grossly and systematically violated by the Pretoria authorities. Terrorists recruited, trained, organized, directed, financed, supplied and transported by South Africa attack the Frontline States and in particular the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola. They massacre the people of these countries; they loot villages; they loot silos, burn down villages, homes, food stores, hospitals, schools, churches, mosques, plantations, factories, buses, trains, and trucks. They even kidnap and murder foreigners.

In its activities, and in express violation of the understanding it has given, the South African regime is using the territory of Malawi to attack the People's Republic of Mozambique. It thus dragged Malawi into a conflict that is damaging to the interests of its own people, of the people of southern Africa, and to the peace in the region. This situation worsened at the end of

September. Then the Malawi Government, at the same time as it proposed negotiations with the People's Republic of Mozambique, organized, facilitated, and set up conditions for bandit gangs to occupy frontier zones in the Provinces of Tete, Sofala, and Zambezia of Mozambique. Over the last few days Pretoria has unleashed an incessant campaign of accusations and threats against the People's Republic of Mozambique. South African forces are concentrated along the borders with the People's Republic of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and commando units have been infiltrated to carry out acts of terrorism in Mozambique.

South Africa blames Mozambique and the other Frontline States for the growing opposition of the South African people to the policy of apartheid. South Africa takes revenge for the unanimous international condemnation it suffers by intensifying sanctions against the neighboring states and expanding the war through them.

We, the heads of state and government of the Frontline States, consider, along with all states of the world, that apartheid is a crime against humanity, condemned by all civilized men and women regardless of their political and ideological beliefs; and reaffirm our determination and much stated support to the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola. We declare that our solidarity with the oppressed people of Namibia and South Africa is unwavering and demand the immediate implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978.

We strongly condemn the support and collaboration that armed bandits in southern Africa enjoy from certain Western governments and the attempts to promote them as political entities. We denounce the complicity of the Malawi Government with the Pretoria authorities in the terrorist campaign against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We, the heads of state and government of the Frontline States, address ourselves to the heads of state and government of those countries that are members of the United Nations Security Council and particularly the permanent members, to the members of the European Economic Community, the movement of the nonaligned countries, and of the Organization of African Unity, and call on them to use all means at their disposal to block South Africa's race to wage generalized war.

We call upon the international community, and particularly the industrialized countries to support the People's Republic of Mozambique and the other Frontline States in the strengthening of their defensive capacity so that they may confront Pretoria's aggression.

We also appeal for their support for the reconstruction of the economies devastated by economic reprisals and military aggression.

We demand that the South African regime put an end to its war against its own people and the people of Namibia. This is a major condition for the restoration of a lasting peace in southern Africa.

We, the heads of state and government of the Frontline States, solemnly reaffirm that we desire to build a southern Africa where the peoples and the states of the region in peace and all their diversity, coexist, cooperate, and jointly construct a common prosperity. This will be a southern Africa free of apartheid, racism, and colonialism; a southern Africa dedicated to cooperation with all states and regions of the world, and which will thus contribute toward international peace and security. The struggle continues! [preceding words in Portuguese]

Kaunda, Ma[illegible] Criticize Malawi

MB131310 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who is the chairman of the six Frontline States of southern Africa, has accused Malawi of launching an invasion against Mozambique. Dr Kaunda was speaking at a news conference in Maputo yesterday at the end of a 1-day summit of the heads of state and government of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania. He said the Frontline States regretted that their attempt to deal with Malawi through the language of peace had led to nowhere.

Dr Kaunda recalled that Mozambique had been extremely patient with its neighbor, Malawi, in such a manner that he had asked that the Frontline States should send a high-level delegation to talk to President Banda of Malawi last month. He said that he, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, and President Samora Machel had talked very faithfully to President Banda. After the meeting in Blantyre an agreement was reached that Malawi would set up a joint security commission with Mozambique. Dr Kaunda said the Frontline States had been surprised that after Malawi had sent a top-level mission to Mozambique the Malawians had launched an attack from their territory against Mozambique. This attack, the Zambian leader said, involved the bandits and was supported by South Africa. We could not understand this at all, Dr Kaunda said, and, therefore, we might leave everything in the hands of Mozambique.

On the same question of Malawi, President Samora Machel said Mozambique separates the Malawian people from their government. The Mozambican leader said missiles have already been placed on the border with Malawi, but added that they were not yet in firing position. President Samora Machel was asked by a Soviet journalist what he would do if South Africa attacked Maputo directly. The Mozambican leader replied by saying that Mozambique would ask the Soviet Union for weapons.

The summit issued a "Maputo Declaration" in which the six Frontline States accused South Africa of concentrating its forces along the borders with Mozambique and Zimbabwe and of infiltrating commando units into Mozambique. They appealed to the world to take all the necessary steps against South Africa to safeguard peace in the region.

Mobutu To Meet Frontline Leaders

MB131755 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Zairian Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo said in Maputo today that President Mobutu Sese Seko has accepted to meet the Frontline States leaders in a Zambian city on Sunday. This meeting was agreed upon at the Luanda frontline summit and will discuss the possibility of Zaire using the Angolan port of Lobito instead of South African ports as has been happening lately. The meeting will be attended by Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, and Samora Machel of Mozambique.

Kengo wa Dondo, who arrived in Maputo yesterday, left for Zaire today after meeting the three frontline leaders. Today he was received by the Mozambican head of state. Kengo wa Dondo described as encouraging the results of the frontline summit held in Maputo yesterday. He condemned the measures announced by South Africa in not accepting the recruitment of further Mozambican miners and expelling 61,000 others currently working in that country.

Meanwhile, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos left Maputo for home today after attending yesterday's special frontline summit and meeting with the Zairian prime minister. Today he held talks with President Samora Machel.

Renamo Denies Existence of Bases in Malawi

MB131546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The Renamo movement in Mozambique says that it has no bases in Malawi and that it is not using that country as a springboard from which to launch attacks against Mozambique Government forces. Our Africa news desk reports that this statement was released in Lisbon, Portugal, in the wake of accusations by the governments of several southern African states that Malawi was aiding the Renamo movement against the Machel government.

The allegations were made in Maputo over the weekend, after a meeting of the leaders of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The Government of Malawi has denied giving aid to Renamo and has agreed to set up a joint border security commission with Mozambique. At the Maputo meeting, it was also alleged that South Africa was planning to attack Mozambique and that it was supporting Renamo. However, a SADF spokesman said that South Africa wanted to live in peace with its neighbors, but that the country would not tolerate terrorist activities against its people launched from neighboring countries.

Renamo Claims 'Massive Inroads' in North

MB131612 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Rebel MNR troops claim to have made massive inroads into northern Mozambique. Sources in Maputo say at least four towns have been taken by the rebels. The towns are Zumbo and Mutarare in Tete Province, Caia in northern Sofala, and Milange in Zambezia Province.

There has been no official comment. However, the Mozambican Government has acknowledged that it has lost control of certain parts of the country. At the weekend, leaders of the Frontline States meeting in Maputo blamed the spread of MNR activity on Malawian complicity, and an ultimatum was issued to the Banda government in Lilongwe. Although Lilongwe denies any involvement with the MNR, a newspaper in Zimbabwe attributes the renewed fighting in Mozambique to the expulsion of hundreds of rebels from Malawi.

Swazi Border Security Reportedly Tightened

MB140929 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Drastic tightening of security measures is reported to have been introduced by Mozambique at the country's Swazi border post. Travelers have reported that the closing time at the Lomahasha gate has been changed from 8pm to 5pm. In addition, all pedestrian traffic across the border has been virtually stopped by Mozambique authorities, who say it is no longer safe. Lomahasha residents say the new measures came into force following a tremendous explosion on the Mozambican side of the border on 4 October, which sparked off a massive security operation by Frelimo forces in the area.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reports of 'Attack' on Mozambique Mere 'Speculation'

LD111525 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Mozambique has placed its Armed Forces on full alert, saying it expects an imminent South African attack on the capital, Maputo, aimed at overthrowing the government of President Samora Machel. An official statement said Mozambique had information that the raid would be carried out by the South African Air Force and commando groups who had already infiltrated Mozambique. [passage omitted]

The statement said South Africa had staged a land mine incident near its border with Mozambique on Monday as part of a plot to overthrow President Machel. South Africa said a land mine had exploded on Monday in the self-governing state of KaNgwane, injuring six soldiers. It blamed the land mine on ANC terrorists or members of the South African Communist Party operating from Mozambique. [passage omitted]

A South African Defense Force spokesman said in Pretoria today that these reports from Mozambique were no more than speculation and a sign of a severe attack of nerves on the part of the Government of Mozambique which is obviously in deep waters because of its support for ANC terrorists. The Defense Force spokesman said that as far as the KaNgwane land mine explosion was concerned, the South African Defense Force was not prepared to comment on such blatant nonsense.

Malan Warns Countries Harboring Terrorists

LD112201 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] The South African minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says neighboring countries that continue to harbor terrorists will have to bear the consequences. Unveiling a monument in Bloemfontein, he repeated statements made earlier that South Africa would not allow its citizens to be subjected to acts of terrorism emanating from Mozambique or any other country. He said certain southern African states had not responded to South Africa's repeated invitaitons to cooperate on common problems, including security. General Malan said the time had come for these countries to place their interdependence with South Africa above suspicion-mongering and to stop offering bases to terrorists. Those who went ahead would have to bear the consequences, he said.

Turning to sanctions, General Malan said the world had not seen the end of South Africa's creative powers. The country's future would be determined by its own people, and the welfare of South Africa did not depend on the United States, he said.

ANC Spokesman Claims All Military Units Based in RSA

MB130911 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] A senior official of the African National Congress of South Africa has replied to South African Government allegations that the ANC has military bases in Mozambique. Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's information secretary, said today that all the ANC's military operations are carried out from bases inside South Africa.

[Begin Mbeki recording] The ANC has no military bases in any of the countries of southern Africa. All the ANC's military operations are planned and executed within South Africa and from within South Africa. To conduct a military struggle requires exactly that; that the unit, the military unit, must be within South Africa. We do not have an army of invasion which starts off from a neighboring country, whether it is Mozambique or any other country, and then crosses the border to carry out some operation and possibly retreats to that neighboring country. We have military units that are based within South Africa, that have got a broad general direction in terms of military activity that they must carry out. They must then, from within South Africa, determining the targets which they must attack, carry out surveillance of those targets, bring whatever war material is necessary to carry out such an operation, and then actually carry out such an operation. All of that is done from within South Africa by units based within South Africa. Therefore, there is no relationship whatsoever with neighboring countries. It's a conflict between ourselves and the apartheid regime, and that is how the conflict stands from our point of view. That is how our offensive and plans...military offensives have been planned to be carried out. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Further on Mbeki Remarks

MB131538 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Report on interview with ANC Information Secretary Thabo Mbeki by Ian Christie on "Indaba" program in Maputo on 12 October — passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The pretext for South Africa's preparations for stepping up the war is the allegation that countries such as Mozambique and Zimbabwe give shelter to the guerrillas of the African National Congress, the ANC. To find out what the ANC has to say about this I spoke to the ANC information secretary, Thabo Mbeki, who visited Maputo yesterday to be present in Maputo as the frontline leaders met. I asked Thabo Mbeki what is the truth about ANC military bases. [passage omitted]

Pretoria has also been complaining about visits to Mozambique by senior officials of the ANC. They claim that this shows that Mozambique did not respect the Nkomati accord. Thabo Mbeki sees it as a diversionary move by Pretoria to hide its own violations of Nkomati:

"The Mozambican Government has never hidden two things. One of them is that the ANC is to be allowed to maintain a diplomatic mission in Maputo. Secondly, the Mozambican Government has continued to say that it will continue to extend political and moral support to the African National Congress. The Mozambican Government has continued to say that it is against the apartheid system.

"The visits by officials of the ANC to Mozambique or in these meetings that might take place between the leaders of Mozambique and the ANC at OAU meetings or at the United Nations have got nothing to do with the Nkomati agreement. As I said it has never been a secret. To the Mozambican Government there is no political secret. There is no change of political relationship with the African National Congress or that it does not approve of the apartheid system. Therefore, to charge the Mozambican Government of violation of the Nkomati accord because it maintains that political relationship is in fact a device to turn away the accusation from the people who ought to be accused of violating the Nkomati accord because, obviously, the fact that President Machel (?met) with President Oliver Tambo cannot in any sense be compared — I am talking in terms of the Nkomati accord — cannot in any sense be compared with what the South African regime has been doing continuously before and since the signing of the Nkomati accord which is to support the MNR bandits. The people who have never implemented the Nkomati accord are the Pretoria regime."

Finally, what do the latest actions and threats from Pretoria against its neighbors mean for the immediate future in southern Africa? Thabo Mbeki:

"I think the new campaign of aggression, of destabilization, of terror announced by the Pretoria regime against Mozambique is a signal of what is to come. The Pretoria regime is in a very desperate situation. It finds itself with a massive and continuing opposition inside South Africa despite the state of emergency. It finds itself confronted in a region, by and large a region which is united in its opposition to that system, a region which is refusing to bow down. And I am saying that the new program, the intesified program of aggression and destabilization announced by [South African Defense Minister] Malan against Mozambique is a signal I think of what is to happen in the region, deriving from the desperation of the regime, deriving from a vain hope that it, for instance, can overthrow the Government of Mozambique, it can cut the communication links, for instance which serve the African hinterland, the landlocked countries. It can take all those measures, that it has used not only against Mozambique, but also against other countries of the region. That those measures will result in the region caving in. So I am saying that indeed the offensive against Mozambique is an offensive operation that (?takes place) inside the country, in the region of southern Africa, and internationally. They have got more desperate because of this failure, and I think we should realistically expect that the desperate groups of bandits will carry out acts of banditry throughout the region of southern Africa."

Commentary Claims Maputo Summit 'Failed Dismally'

MB140940 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "More Talks From Maputo"]

[Text] Summit Ends in Failure, has been a popular headline in newspapers in recent days. The headline refers, of course, to the meeting in Reykjavik. However, it could quite easily have referred to another summit held in Maputo between the rulers of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; for the Maputo summit failed dismally to provide the answers to the very serious problems facing the six countries concerned. All that those attending the meeting in Maputo could come up with were the accusation that South Africa was concentrating troops along her borders with Mozambique and Zimbabwe and was preparing for war against the peoples of southern Africa.

The factual position is that it is routine action for the SADF to deploy troops in border areas on a continuing basis and for very good reason. Terror gangs of the ANC-South African Communist Party's combine are provided with sanctuaries in Zimbabwe and Mozambique from where they infiltrate across international frontiers to plant land mines on South African territory and perpetrate other atrocities; hense the necessity for military patrols in border areas, and the necessity for South African counterinsurgency forces to neutralize terrorist structures in neighboring countries when they pose too great a threat to innocent lives within South Africa.

It is also a fact that South Africa has repeatedly called on neighboring countries to make such action unnecessary by refraining from hosting terrorist gangs. South Africa has repeatedly committed herself to peace in southern Africa and to ensuring peace through bilateral nonaggression treaties. Sadly, however, it seems that too many southern African rulers are addicted to violence and revolution. In Angola there is a brutal and violent war that has caused the deaths of untold thousands of people and turned many millions into hungry and starving refugees in the land of their birth. Mozambique, too, is engulfed in a blood-stained war as the Frelimo government fights against its own kith and kin along the length and breadth of the country. Then there is Zimbabwe where the people of Matebeleland live in fear of their lives because of the terrorism perpetrated in their communities by government troops.

The Maputo meeting turned its back on this internecine warfare and on the appalling conditions of starvation, disease, illiteracy, and mass unemployment that plagues the subcontinent. In the process the peoples of southern Africa, the innoncent men, women, and children, have been condemned to yet further suffering and human degradation.

UDF Leader Blames Government for Recent Explosions

MB131650 Dakar PANA in English 1546 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 13 Oct (AIM/PANA) — Leading anti-apartheid activist Albertina Sisulu, co-president of the United Democratic Front and wife of jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu, has accused South Africa of stage-managing the land mine explosion used as a pretext for the current wave of threats against Mozambique. Speaking to AIM, Ms Sisulu said of the threats and accusations made by Defence Minister General Magnus Malan: "This is a well-orchestrated ploy by South Africa and is a major characteristic of the South African state — they plant bombs and blame Mozambique and Zimbabwe for it." "They create and foment violence and then accuse others of starting revolution," she continued. "They create poverty and blame the international community for it. They terrorise the entire subcontinent, then call others terrorists."

She explained the latest threats as the result of the failure of South Africa's "criminal proxies, the MNR" to topple the Mozambican Government. "Now the worms themselves have come out of the woodwork to do their dirty work." Ms Sisulu called on the people of South Africa "to defend the independence of Mozambique, with bare hands if need be. The independence of Mozambique is inextricably woven with our own liberation."

Prominent South African journalist Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of the independent fortnightly paper *New Nation*, told AIM that "Malan's threat is simply a diversionary tactic by his government. The problems of this country are not to be found in Mozambique but right here at home. Because they cannot put out the flames that are burning in this country, for them the next thing is to try to set Mozambique afire." Mr Sisulu warned that "any attack on the people of Mozambique will be a direct attack on our struggle and the society we have fought for."

Sidney Mafumadi, the assistant general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), told AIM that South Africa had always threatened the sovereignty of its neighbours to the north. "We have seen the economic sabotage against our neighbours to ensure that they will be blackmailed into refraining from supporting the South African liberation movement and, in some cases, even to hunt down liberation fighters," he said.

Britain's Steel Tours Soweto, Ends Visit

MB101446 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] British Liberal Party leader David Steel has wound up a visit to South Africa with a visit to Soweto. Speaking afterwards, Mr Steel described conditions in the sprawling township as terrible. He paid a visit to a hostel where residents have been waiting for housing for 10 years. He said he had not seen anything as bad as the conditions anywhere in the world. Mr Steel has completed a 4-day fact-finding tour of South Africa and has flown to Botswana and Zambia.

Embassy in UK Rejects Steel Remarks

MB111342 Johannesburg International Service
in English 0630 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] The South African Embassy in London has accused the leader of the British Liberal Party Mr David Steel of using his visit to South Africa to promote his own point of view in Britain. The embassy said Mr Steel's retusely insulting remarks about the South African Government and its policies complicated relations between South Africa and Britain and added to the difficulties of the South African political situation. The embassy said South Africa's accessibility to foreigners was constantly being used by prominent public figures to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs. It said a significant number of South Africans had come to resent these visits by outsiders, who belittle the government and the country's achievements and who employed selective morality to focus attention on South Africa while ignoring the problems of other countries.

The embassy rejected Mr Steel's comparison of South Africa with the Soviet Union, saying it was highly unlikely, given Mr Steel's views, that he will ever be invited to give a public lecture in Moscow or to make similar speeches in the Soviet Union to the ones he made in South Africa.

The embassy also announced that it had decided to prevent a delegation from a British printing union, SOGAT, from visiting South Africa, since the South African Government was convinced that the visit would not serve any constructive purpose.

SA Airways Flights to U.S. Officially Halted

MB131340 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The United States has officially cut its air links with South Africa. Although the American sanctions package became law more than a week ago, SAA [South African Airways] flights between New York and Johannesburg continued until yesterday. Here is SAA official, Francois Louw.

[Begin recording] [Louw] The last flight from New York arrived in South Africa yesterday, on Sunday.

[Unidentified correspondent] What contingency plans has SAA made?

[Louw] SAA has arranged to accommodate the four flights that used to go to New York directly from Johannesburg, in Zurich, Frankfurt, Lisbon, and London, and from there connecting flights will be made to New York. [end recording]

Two Special Flights To Be Allowed

MB131603 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT
13 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 13, SAPA — South African Airways [SAA] has received permission from the United States to operate two special flights to New York on Thursday and Friday, an SAA spokesman said today. This was despite the fact that the ban on SAA's landing rights in the U.S. came into effect yesterday. The two flights will leave Jan Smuts Airport at 7:30pm on Thursday and 8:30pm on Friday and return from New York the following day. The spokesman said the two flights were a concession and did not affect the landing rights ban.

From next week, passengers wishing to fly to the U.S. must go through Europe. A spokesman for the minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, has said SAA's offices in the U.S. would remain open and staff would provide information on flights to and from SA via Europe.

Radio Commentary Supports Action Against UDF

MB130544 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The declaration of the United Democratic Front [UDF] as an affected organization comes after a number of warnings by the government to the organization. The UDF itself is an umbrella organization of more than 600 affiliates. Many of these are not involved in radical politics but a significant number of the patrons and leaders of the UDF are, or have been, members of the banned African National Congress. There are, as well, similarities between the policies of the United Democratic Front and those of the African National Congress.

The declaration of the UDF as an affected organization means that it will no longer be able to receive funds from abroad. There are several reasons why it is unacceptable that an organization active in the political sphere — as the UDF is — should receive sizeable funding from overseas.

In the first place, the sovereignty of a nation and its people is of paramount importance — and that means that the people must have the right and the power to decide on their own political directions and structures without outside interference. There is always a danger that foreign groups paying the piper will want to call the tune and seek to achieve their own objectives —

objectives that might well be inimical to the best interests of the nation and people concerned.

Such a situation is one short step away from pressure groups becoming puppets and manipulators for foreign interests. Moreover, foreign funding gives a distorted image of the popular support and influence of the political group receiving the funds. Massive funding can, for example, spawn propaganda and other activities that give a totally false impression of the strength of the organization concerned — and hence of the validity and relevance of its activities.

Adaptations to political structures and political courses of action must be decided upon within South Africa by South Africans without foreign money and foreign pressures. That is a fundamental imperative. Equally fundamental is the fact that any such adaptations should be the result of the democratic process — whether through Parliament or through extra-parliamentary channels.

The future South Africa must be forged by those who are committed to negotiation, not confrontation, to democracy, not revolution. The door to that democratic process of negotiation is open to the UDF, as it is to any other organization — including the African National Congress — that commits itself to a peaceful resolution of South Africa's problems. For the United Democratic Front the challenge now it to put the "democratic" in its title into practical mould of the democratic practice of debate and negotiation.

WEEKLY MAIL 9-16 Oct 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB110917 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 9-16 Oct p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Emergency Detentions**

Today is the 120th day of the State of Emergency. The minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, has not yet released the number or names of all those detained under the emergency regulations, claiming that it would not be in the public interest for him to do so. According to the latest report of the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (September 30), "detentions under emergency regulations are estimated to be in the region of 20,000 at this point".

Security Legislation Detentions

The DPSC estimates that in the first nine months of this year, over 2,400 people had been detained under South Africa's (non-emergency) security legislation. The identities of only 853 are known to the DPSC. A further 631 people were detained during the previous State of Emergency this year, under emergency regulations. This brings to over 23,000 the total number of people detained this year, according to the DPSC.

The DPSC's figure of 2,402 security detentions is made up as follows: Section 29 Internal Security Act [ISA]: 299 (219 known to the DPSC); Section 31 (ISA): 71 (66 known); Section 50 (ISA): 1,800 (397 known); "Homeland" legislation: 232.

The DPSC stressed the figure of 1,800 Section 50 detainees was a conservative one. So far the minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, has refused to release the number or names of those detained under Section 50. The DPSC figure of 1,800 is drawn from police statistics and other sources. According to the DPSC, the real figure could be as high as 2,500 — which would bring the total number of security legislation detainees this year to over 3,100.

The 853 known security detainees this year were detained under the following laws: Section 29 ISA (219); Section 31 ISA (5); Section 50 ISA (397); Ciskei National Security Act (73); Transkei Public Safety Act (103); Bophuthatswana ISA (7); Venda Terrorism Act (23); unknown legislation (26). These detainees were drawn from the following areas: Transvaal (253); Natal (58); Eastern Cape (256); Western Cape (65); northern Cape (6); Orange Free State (11); Ciskei (73); Transkei (103); Bophuthatswana (7) and Venda (21).

In terms of their activities and professions they can be divided as follows: scholars, students and teachers (158); community and political workers (238); trade unionists (31); clergy and church workers (26); journalists (3) and unspecified or unknown (397).

Their fate as at September 30 was as follows: released without charge within 48 hours (26); released without charge after longer period (593); charged, awaiting trial (46); charged and acquitted (7); charged and convicted (4); died in detention (2); still in detention (175).

Political Trials

According to the DPSC, at least 24 political trials were completed during August and September, involving a total of 218 people. Of these, 17 were convicted, three acquitted and 193 had charges against them withdrawn; the cases against five accused were postponed indefinitely. The DPSC report listed a total of 296 people awaiting trial for alleged political offences in 55 different cases.

Torture.

Between 1962 and 1983, a total of R5,503,762 was paid out by the government in 717 settlements for assault of detainees by the police. R4,492,238 of this total was paid out in 166 settlements in 1983 alone according to figures released by the DPSC.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Marxism Today Vol 31 No 8 August 1986 (Communist Party London); *Satyr advertisment pamphlet* (Richard Lyon and Co, Durban); *Amor — South Africa's Largest Confidential Mail Order Specialists* (Amor, Durban); *Don Quixote* (Kathy Acker). All future editions of *Skandinavia Ratsel* (Moewig Verlag Hamburg) and *Das Frohliche Rastel* (Gustav H. Lubbe GMGH and Co) have been banned.

Unbanned:

The Wayward Bus (John Steinbeck); *A Threefold Cord* (Alex la Guma); *Two Adolescents* (Alberto Moravia); *Lenin: a Study on the Unity of his Thought* (Georg Lukacs) and *Lenin* (M.C. Morgan).

Prisoner of Conscience

Mkhuseli Jack, 28, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress president and eastern Cape consumer boycott leader, was detained under the emergency regulations on August 25 and is still being held. This is his ninth period of detention over the last 10 years.

Jack is the son of a farm labourer who grew up in abject poverty in Humansdorp. As a child he supplemented the family income by working as a "skivvy" for fishermen.

He became politically active as a high school student in Port Elizabeth during the 1976 uprisings and was detained for the first time during this period. As head boy of Cowen high school in 1978, he played a leading role in the formation of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS), which was launched in January 1979. In 1981 he helped form the Detainees' Support Committee and was elected to its executive. In 1982 Jack moved out of COSAS and was elected president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress (PEYCO) which was launched later that year. In 1983 he played a central role in the formation of the United Democratic Front and has since served on the UDF regional and national general councils and on several of its sub-committees.

Last year Jack was elected spokesman for the Port Elizabeth consumer boycott committee and was one of the boycott leaders involved in negotiations with local business leaders.

During the last state of emergency, he was detained for four months, and according to affidavits submitted in the Wendy Orr application, he was severely assaulted and tortured while in detention. Jack has spent a total of over 18 months in detention without having been convicted of any offence.

Furthermore, on three occasions he has spent periods in police custody after being charged with various offences, only to be acquitted or have the charges withdrawn on each occasion.

On March 10 last year, shortly after returning from a visit to Europe and England where he spoke in favour of sanctions, he was banned under the emergency regulations. At the time of his latest detention he was employed by a local building warehouse, a job he has held for four years.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

11 Oct

MB111043 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1037 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 11 SAPA — Here is the unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria:

A KwaZulu policeman was slightly injured yesterday when attackers armed with AK-47 rifles fired at a police vehicle parked outside the Osizweni police station in KwaZulu, near Newcastle. At 1915 yesterday evening, two terrorists armed with AK47 rifles fired shots at a police vehicle that was parked in front of the Osizweni police staion in KwaZulu. Several shots hit the vehicle. Two black occupants, who are members of the KwaZulu police, were shot at in the vehicle. One member was slightly wounded in the upper left leg and buttock. His condition is satisfactory. Several shots struck the police station as well as the adjoining post office. The gunmen fled. Police fired at the speeding vehicle but the men managed to escape.

An 18-year-old black man was burnt to death when he was attacked by a gang in Soweto yesterday.

It was fairly quiet with only a handful of incidents reported elsewhere in the country.

12 Oct

MB120650 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0644 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 12, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Fewer than 10 unrest-related incidents were reported during the past 24 hours, ending at 0600 hours today.

"At KwaZakele in the eastern Cape, the charred body of a 20 year-old man was found after he had disappeared the previous day. He was the second person to be burnt to death this weekend. On Friday, an 18-year-old youth died when he was set alight in Soweto, Johannesbrug."

13 Oct

MB131109 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1157 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 13 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's report for the long weekend from 6am on Thursday to 6am today:

"At 1300 hours on 8 October about 10 black people tried to murder a 20-year-old black man at Katlehong (Germiston) setting him alight. He received severe burn wounds. No arrests were made.

At 1010 hours on 10 October a group of black youths murdered a fellow youth about 18 years old by burning him. No arrests were made.

At 1100 hours on 10 October a group of blacks set fire to the Selong school at Kwa Tema (Springs). Damage is unknown and no arrests were made.

At 1400 hours on 11 October about 1,000 black people stoned the security forces at Umlazi (Durban) during a music concert. Extensive damage was caused to a private vehicle as well as the musical equipment. Birdshot were fired by a private individual as well as some warning shots by security forces. One member of the security forces was slightly injured by a stone and one black person was arrested.

At 0800 hours on 11 October the burnt body of a black man, Mr Wilson Naku, 20, was found at the men's single quarters in KwaZakhele. He is reported to have been missing since the previous day. No arrests were made.

On Saturday, 11 October, four black men petrol bombed a bus at Nyanga (Cape Town). Little damage was done, although a black man was seriously injured, and one black woman and two black girls received slight burns.

At 1500 hours on 12 October a security force member, Constable Johnson Ngokwene, was threatened with death at Motherwell (Port Elizabeth) by a group of about 20 black people. Constable Ngokwene, who was off duty, was then shot in the neck and abducted. His burnt out vehicle was later found nearby. He has since been missing. No arrests were made.

At 2300 hours on 11 October the security forces found the burnt body of a black man in Soweto. The unidentified man was about 18 years old. No arrest has been made."

14 Oct

MB141006 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 14 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report from 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"It was a quiet day yesterday as far as unrest related incidents were concerned. No casualties or arrests were reported, and only isolated incidents of stone throwing and attempted arson occurred. In four cases attempts were made to set schools alight in the east and west Rand regions, and in one incident school books were burned in the same area."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB120747 [Editorial Report]

STAR on UDF Restrictions

In its lead editorial on page four, Johannesburg *The Star* in English for 10 October says that the government's action to restrict the funding of the United Democratic Front (UDF) comes as "no surprise." Each time that an activist group becomes "too vociferous, government response has been to put a lid on it, either by banning, or, as in the case of the UDF, by declaring it an affected organization." This most recent action indicates "a fallback to a hardline approach to popular dissent quite out of keeping with reform policies." The editorial goes on to observe that "the government's strategy of trying to disrupt and destroy opposition groups instead of addressing with renewed vigor the issues they raise is shortsighted. This organisation and its numerous affiliates will be made more bitter, more desperate...and less willing to compromise." While admitting that the government is unlikely to ease up so soon, the editorial warns that "if the government is to make headway against storm-strength winds it has helped to whip up, it would do well to consider another tack. Its own modest reform programme has no chance unless it can create a climate more conducive to cooperation."

WEEKLY MAIL on U.S. Sanctions

Phillip van Niekerk comments on the U.S. sanctions and their effect on South Africa in Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 9-16 October. In his page-two article he notes that "last week's U.S. Senate vote to override President Reagan's veto of Congress' sanctions package has unlocked a fresh wave of hypocrisy by South Africa's white rulers. For years Pretoria has continued to decry sanctions because of its effects on black unemployment," but after the Senate vote "the government and some of the white press have taken not simply to warning of black unemployment, but to blaming it on sanctions."

Van Niekerk claims, however, that "if the South African Government had wanted to veto it, they could have," and still can. "All they have to do is release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners; lift the state of emergency; legalise all political organisations; scrap apartheid legislation such as the Group Areas Act; and start negotiations with representative black leaders." Instead, the government has taken the opposite, hard line at every opportunity.

The result of this policy was brought home during the Senate vote. "Here was one of this country's best friends — the USA — voting to have as little to do with us as possible." The author goes on to warn that "though the sanctions steamroller offers cheer to the besieged townships, in the long term, the effects on black jobs will be harsh." South African "attempts to bust sanctions are likely to be successful but costly." Despite the fact that there may be an immediate economic upturn, "the long-term effects of sanctions could ensure that the longer the struggle for South Africa continues, the more of an economic wasteland will be inherited in a post-apartheid society."

SWAZILAND

New Prime Minister Dlamini Sworn in 10 Oct

MB101754 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati 1600 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The new prime minister of Swaziland, Mr Sotja Dlamini, who was appointed prime minister by King Mswati III at the Royal Cattle Byre, today took the oath of office at the cabinet offices.

Mr Dlamini was also inducted as a member of Parliament in the House of Assembly. The oath was administered in Parliament by Mr Sipho Dlamini, while at the cabinet offices the oath was administered by Attorney General Patrick Makanza. [passage omitted]

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Returns From Frontline Summit

MB131611 Dakar PANA in French 1555 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpt][Passage omitted] Last night, after the Maputo summit, President Kaunda returned to his country. He was accompanied by Central Committee member Daniel Lisulo, who is responsible for the political and juridical subcommittee; Minister of Foreign Affairs Luke Mwananshiku; Minister of Defense General Malimba Masheke; and special advisers. ANC President Oliver Tambo was in the same aircraft. He also led a delegation to the summit.

Kaunda, UK's Steel on Southern Africa Issues

MB141003 Dakar PANA in English 0941 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, 14 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda last night warned that unless the U.S. and the Soviet Union handle the explosive situation in southern Africa carefully, a third world war will break out.

Kaunda, who issued the warning at State House when he hosted dinner for British Liberal opposition Party leader David Steel, said the situation in the region would go beyond what is feared if superpowers, especially those in the West, did not treat the matter cautiously.

The president was happy to note that people like Steel held similar views with Frontline States on the southern African crisis, saying leading Western countries' indisposition to the problem would only result in a major catastrophe.

All that the South African regime and their Western allies are doing will only lead to the gate of death, commotion and destruction, Kaunda warned.

He paid tribute to Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke for his initiative in the formation of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG), whose report had activated some of Western nations' stands against apartheid.

In the same vein Kaunda commended the U.S. Congress and Senate for overturning President Ronald Reagan's veto on a sanctions bill against the Pretoria regime.

In reply, Steel called on Western governments to apply selective and effective sanctions against racist South Africa rather than general and ineffective measures.

He said there was great potential for growth in the southern African region, but added that apartheid, which was like a cancer in the middle of the area, must be removed to pave the way for peace and development.

Steel commended President Kaunda's unflinching support to liberation movements in the region, saying the Liberal Party stood ready to assist Zambia in any way possible.

Steel, who has already been to South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, was accompanied to State House by British High Commissioner to Zambia Kelvin White.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns From Frontline Summit

MB130657 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived home last night from Maputo where he attended a 1-day frontline heads of state summit. In a joint communique, the six leaders appealed to the EEC, the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, and the United Nations Security Council to take necessary measures to stop South Africa's attempts to generalize the war in southern Africa. The communique noted that South Africa uses the territory of Malawi to attack Mozambique in a move aimed at dragging Malawi into a conflict with her neighbor. The leaders denounced the complicity of the Malawi Government with Pretoria in a terrorist campaign against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The chairman of the Frontline States, President Kenneth Kaunda, yesterday accused South Africa of wrongly holding Mozambique responsible for the deteriorating situation and breaking the Nkomati accord signed between the two countries in March 1984. President Kaunda said South Africa is accusing Mozambique because of the pressure that is mounting from all corners of the world against the racist regime. The Zambian leader was opening the (?tense) meeting in Maputo yesterday. He thanked Mozambique for having been patient with its neighbor, althrough Malawi and South Africa have been busy organizing an invasion of Mozambique by infiltrating MNR bandits. President Kaunda said it is now up to Mozambique to take appropriate action.

UK Liberal Party Leader Steel Calls on Mugabe

MB131711 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The leader of the British Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, has described the living conditions of blacks in racist South Africa as appalling. Mr Steel had called on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, after arriving in Harare from a 4-day fact-finding mission to South Africa today. The Liberal Party leader said he will visit some countries to draw the attention of the West, especially Britain, to the need to support the Frontline States in the wake of economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime. Mr Steel is expected to leave Harare for the Zambian capital, Lusaka, later today.